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A PEACEFUL TURN.

Agreement Reached Between England and Russia.

The Afghan Dispute to be Settled by Arbitration.

Zebehr Pasha Found In Communication with El Mahdi.

The Anglo-Russian Difficulty.

PARIS, March 13.—Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, has been interviewed in regard to the present Anglo-Russian difficulty. He expressed the opinion that Emperor William would exert his influence to avert war and also endeavor to induce England to make some concessions. He scouted the idea that Russia would withdraw her troops from the positions at present occupied. Such action would reflect dishonor upon Russian arms. In case England did not declare war it was certain, in his opinion, that Russia would not do so. He thought it extremely unlikely that England would declare war, as she has her hands full already. De Giers, the Russian prime minister, is animated by a desire for peace. The influence of the war party in Russia has diminished since the death of General Skobeloff.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The governor of Caucasus, General Dondonkoff Korsakoff, has returned to Tiflis. The tone of the Russian press continues extremely bellicose. Open declarations are made that Russia intends to have Herat. Novoe Vremya calls the approaching meeting of Lord Dufferin and the Ameer of Afghanistan a military demonstration on the Russian frontier. Russia and England, the writer continues, will soon meet on Herat and the result will be that the isolated security hitherto enjoyed by the British empire will be destroyed.

LONDON, March 13.—Advices from Teheran state that Sir Peter Lumsden encamped on Persian territory not far from Herat. The expectation is that he will enter Herat in case the Russians make any further advance.

LONDON, March 13.—In the house of commons this afternoon Gladstone announced that an agreement had been arrived at between Russia and England, by the terms of which neither Russian nor Afghan forces would advance any further on either side of the frontier.

Sir Stafford Northcote asked whether this agreement was a permanent or temporary arrangement. Gladstone replied that the agreement was without any specific limit. The best description he could give was that the agreement was to last as long as there was occasion for it. [Laughter.] This agreement provides against the rupture of friendly relations between the two governments in event of collision between Afghan and Russian outposts, which might possibly occur while instructions are being conveyed to the opposing commanders.

Members of the commons heard Gladstone's announcement with an almost general sense of relief, the agreement affording reason to hope war would yet be avoided by diplomatic means. It is believed Sir Peter Lumsden has the Afghans sufficiently under control to prevent a collision between Afghan and Russian outposts pending the actual solution of the frontier difficulty. Some prominent conservatives however, point out that the agreement will not prevent Russia from massing troops on the border of the debatable territory, and they object to Russians being allowed to remain even temporarily on territory claimed to belong to Afghanistan.

Sir Peter Lumsden has certain discretionary powers touching his course in event of the dangers of a Russian advance. He is nearly six days' march distant from the nearest telegraph station, and what his action will be in the event of a Russian attack upon Afghan strongholds has not been allowed to become known, but it is believed he will send officers to Herat to organize Afghan troops while he himself assumes a position not necessarily warlike at Robat pass.

Hartington, secretary of state for war, stated this evening in the commons that it was impossible to deny that there was still cause for great anxiety regarding the relations of Great Britain and Russia.

The arrangement between England and Russia, announced by Gladstone in the commons this afternoon, was concluded to-day. It resulted in a decision of the cabinet not to insist on the withdrawal of Russian troops from their outposts during the deliberations of the joint commission.

Baron De Staal yesterday sent a demand to Granville from De Giers on the report that troops were concentrating at Kaskabac. He also protested against preparations for war which it is reported are now being made in England, and demonstrations upon the Indian frontier which he said were calculated to lessen the chances of an amicable settlement consequent upon the agreement.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The czar of Russia said tonight in an informal talk with several diplomats, "I cannot see that any but the wildest dreamers could think I would declare war against England. Our ends can be attained and will be attained, but it will be by the power of civilization and not by force."

LONDON, March 13.—The Standard says the agreement between England and Russia leaves the essence of the difficulty untouched. Matters must have been bad when such an agreement was paraded as a diplomatic gain. Many consider the pause in the situation a prelude to surrender.

LONDON, March 14.—Gladstone's statements in the commons last night regarding the Anglo-Russian situation have restored prices in the stock market and an advance in both home and foreign securities.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The Journal De St. Petersbourg says: "Negotiations between Russia and England still continue, conducted with a firm desire to avoid a collision and upon the profound conviction that it is to the interest of both countries to reach a sound settlement of the present dispute."

PARIS, March 14.—The Gaulois says the czar has assured Emperor William that the Afghan question never threatened the peace of Europe.

LONDON, March 14.—Terms of the arrangement with Russia are denounced by the conservatives. The liberal press admit the arrangement is a virtual surrender of the frontier demanded. Preparations for war, however, continue on a most extensive scale and an enormous transport fleet is collecting in the Thames, at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The size of the fleet far exceeds any possible needs of the Soudan campaign. Woolwich arsenal workshops have been hurriedly enlarged by the erection of temporary structures. Workmen of the arsenal are on double time.

Sir Peter Lumsden, British commissioner of the Afghan frontier line, has again changed camp. He has fixed it at Serabut on the Persian side of the Herat road. Sir Peter's present position is in the rear of the Russian advanced outposts. As Russia claims these outposts are inside of the boundary line claimed by Russia, Sir Peter's position is made the subject of official representation to the British government. Baron De Staal, the czar's embassador to England, has asked the British government to order Lumsden's camp moved within undisputed Afghan territory. The request has been referred and Sir Peter requested to keep his present position and maintain communication with the Afghans at Robat Pass. On recommendation of the viceroy of India large grants have been accorded from the Indian treasury to Abdurrahman, ameer of Afghanistan, for the purpose of completing the repair of forts in his territory, and particularly those of Herat. These works of fortification will be done under the supervision of English engineers, and additional guns needed by the fortifications of the Afghans are to be supplied from Woolwich.

LONDON, March 16.—In the commons this afternoon Gladstone in answer to a question regarding the settlement of the Russia-Afghan frontier difficulty, said the only foundation he had for the announcement that an amicable agreement had been arrived at was a promise wired by De Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, from St. Petersburg, March 5th.

TEHERAN, March 15.—A letter from Askabad, dated February 24, says all communications between strangers and the people in the outside world are closely supervised. Troops and stores are going forward, mainly en route to Merv. The soldiers are previously blessed by the priests, who tell them to fight valiantly against the czar's enemies. The civilians and military men openly discuss the likelihood of a declaration of war against England.

Great excitement prevails here. It is stated that 76,000 troops have been ordered to Merv. Work on the railway from Kizil-Arvat to Merv is being pushed with the utmost rapidity. Great difficulty is experienced in inducing the workmen to go to Merv, as they fear that they will be attacked by the British or the Afghans.

A letter from Sarakhs dated March 2, states that five battalions of Russian infantry and three batteries of artillery are en route from Bokhara to Merv, and a small party of Cossacks recently attempted to traverse the Zulfikar defile but they were prevented by force.

LONDON, March 16.—In the commons this afternoon Gladstone explained that England and Russia had agreed, as he stated Friday, that no further advances should be made in Afghanistan. The latest communication on the Afghan dispute received from the ambassador was that of March 5th, but to obviate any possible misunderstanding, Granville, British foreign minister, on Saturday last wired his (Gladstone's) exact words to Thornton, asking him to ascertain whether the Russian prime minister endorsed as correct the statement by Gladstone of the agreement reached with Russia.

In the commons this evening the government announced the receipt of a telegram from St. Petersburg, fully confirming Gladstone's view of the Anglo-Russian arrangement.

Treachery in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, March 14.—Zebehr Pasha has been taken on the island of Cyprus. Zebehr has been under surveillance which has practically made him a prisoner for the past two years. His fortune, mainly acquired in the slave trade, was confiscated and he was allowed a quarterly stipend on condition that he should not leave Alexandria without the consent of the khedive. General Gordon pleaded that Zebehr should be restored to power in the Soudan, and said that the ex-slave king was the only man who had enough nerve and prestige to keep the Arabs in subjection. General Gordon had encountered Zebehr during former service in Egypt and had hanged one of Zebehr's sons, who was left hostage and whose life became forfeited by an act of treachery on Zebehr's part. When Gordon was sent to Khartoum last year both he and Zebehr Pasha seemed to have agreed to ignore the past. It was another of Zebehr's sons who escorted General Gordon across the desert from Korosko to Abu Hamed. Without this escort, it is certain General Gordon would never have got to Khartoum. It has now been discovered by the British government that Zebehr has been in continual correspondence with El Mahdi both before and since the capture of Khartoum and the killing of General Gordon. Several other persons are about to be arrested, including some prominent notables.

Fenians Expelled from France

PARIS, March 13.—An immense sensation has been caused by the stand which the authorities have taken toward Fenian agitators. James Stephens, Eugene Davis and John Morrissey were arrested yesterday, and the police this morning arrested a journalist named Mortimer Leroy and another Fenian, name not learned. Mrs. Stephens was also arrested but subsequently released. All the persons now under arrest will be expelled from the country to-day. Warrants for the expulsion of other Fenian leaders have been issued and further arrests are expected.

Stephens, Davis, Morrissey and Leroy were taken to the frontier of France to-day and warned not to return.

A Treasonable Document.

LONDON, March 16.—Parnell is to be attacked from an entirely new quarter. The manifesto read by Chancey at the meeting of the nationalist section of the Dublin municipal council Thursday has been submitted to solicitors for the crown. The manifesto was an expression of the attitude proper to be observed by the national league towards the Prince of Wales during his coming visit. It advises nationalists to maintain an attitude of reserve, make no hostile demonstrations and no expressions of welcome. The crown solicitors to-day rendered an opinion that the manifesto of Thursday is a treasonable document. It is believed that the government will base some severe action upon the opinion of the solicitors.

Gordon's Memory.

LONDON, March 16.—The Gordon memorial committee met at the Mansion House to-day. The Prince of Wales presided. Among the members present were the Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Cambridge, and Earl Granville. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the form which the Gordon memorial should take. The general meeting which appointed the committee decided that in no event should the memorial be a statue, and the committee to-day decided that the memorial should be a hospital and sanitarium, to be erected at Port Said and open to the people of all nations of the earth. The khedive has already granted a site for the proposed memorial.

An Expensive Victory.

LONDON, March 16.—The Chinese embassy deny that the French have occupied the heights of Kelung, as claimed in Paris. Members of the embassy said the French after fighting several days, losing 500 men, succeeded in occupying two positions commanding the road across the sand between Kelung and Tamsui, but Chinese still hold other forts. In securing these two positions the French made the first and only successful advance since landing at Kelung in September.

Bismarck's Health

BERLIN, March 16.—Bismarck is still subject to attacks of rheumatism, and his sufferings from this source are greater now than ever before. He has frequently been warned to take a rest, and the necessity of this has finally forced itself upon him. As soon as he is satisfied that a pacific settlement of the difficulty between Russia and England is assured he will follow the advice of his physician and take a trip to Italy.

Defective Treaties

LONDON, March 14.—The government has prepared an extradition bill authorizing the amendment of all British treaties with a view to the surrender of persons charged with the murder or malicious wounding or conspiracy to murder any ruler, sovereign or member of any royal family, and also persons charged with the illegal manufacture or storage of explosives.

The Mahdi's Movements.

KORTI, March 13.—A report is current among the natives to the effect that the Mahdi has evacuated Metemneh. The reason alleged for this step is that the Mahdi fears an invasion is about to be made into Soudan from Abyssinia.

A Ministerial Scandal.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Mrs. Dr. E. S. Dudson was arraigned to-day charged with swindling the proprietor of the Coleman house out of $25 for board and lodging. She pleaded not guilty. She said she merely got into debt, and did not go into bankruptcy because she had not money to do so. She was held in bail for trial. In her room was found a trunk full of letters from Rev. E. D. Dryscale, now pastor of a church in Williamsburg and formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Boston. These letters are full of endearing expressions and thanks for money and presents and requests to burn the letters. He also talks about consultations with her on the letters and of his troubles in the Boston church. Dryscale denies that she has any claim upon him, whereas she claims he was on terms of intimacy with her in Boston and had cost her between $900 and $1,000. From the Coleman house she wrote him for money and she also wrote about him to Assistant Bishop Potter.

Kansas Lynching.

INDEPENDENCE, March 14.—At a late hour last night a party of over one hundred men stormed the jail, took Frank Bonham, a young farmer, therefrom and hanged him to a railroad trestle. Bonham was charged with the murder of his mother, brother and sister on the 3rd of last month. The district court yesterday granted change of venue to Cherokee county, which incensed the residents of the neighborhood where Bonham lived. His guilt was not proven, though all appearances were against him. He refused to plead when arraigned.

Persecution of Jews.

BOSTON, March 14.—Secretary Bayard has written a letter to Alfred A. Marcus of this city in reply to one relating to atrocities inflicted upon Jews in Tangier by the Moors. Bayard says: Consul Mathews has furnished the department a dispatch wherein he speaks of complaints to which your letter refers, and adds that through his intervention the Moorish minister of foreign affairs granted audience to a deputation of Israelites and promised them that their people of Demnat should have justice done and in the future their welfare would be attended to.

Fatal Fight with a Horse Thief.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 14.—A special to the Champion records the killing of one Clark, a horse thief, and the fatal shooting of Frank Harrington, town marshal of Jewell City, 200 miles west of here, to-day. Clark had been traced by the sheriff of Rice county to a farm house. The latter with Marshal Harrington and two deputies surrounded the house, whereupon Clark ran out, shooting as he went, one bullet taking effect in Harrington's head. One of the deputies then shot and killed Clark.

Plague Among Indians.

WINNIPEG, March 14.—Northwestern Indians are dying in large numbers from a singular disease, the first symptoms of which are swelling of the knees and joints, from which death soon follows. Chicken pox and diphtheria have taken off many more and they are in a generally starving condition.

Victims of a Fire

NASHVILLE, March 14.—The American's Pulaski, Tenn., special says: This place was visited by fire last night, burning several stores. Loss $30,000. Three men sleeping over a saloon burned to death. Two were drummers from other points, names unknown.

Enforced Prohibition.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 14.—John Kelley, a railroad engineer, convicted of firing a hotel at Mahanoy Plane, was sentenced to eight years solitary confinement at labor. The motive of the crime was the belief that the hotel [illegible] liquor to his [illegible] wife.

OKLAHOMA LANDS.

Thirteen Hundred Boomers Vexed at Cleveland's Proclamation.

They Express Their Indignation by Resolutions.

Legal Occupation by Cattle Kings Vigorously Denounced.

Warned from Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following proclamation was issued by the president:

By the president of the United States, a proclamation:

Whereas, it is alleged that certain individuals, associations and persons and corporations are in unauthorized possession of portions of the territory known as the Oklahoma lands within Indian territory, which are designated, described and recognized by treaties and laws of the United States and by the executive authority thereof as Indian lands, and, whereas, it is further alleged that certain other persons or associations within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States have begun and set on foot preparations for organized and forcible entry and settlement upon aforesaid lands and are now threatening such entry and occupation; and, whereas, the laws of the United States provide for the removal of persons residing or being found upon such Indian lands and territory without permission expressly and legally obtained of the interior department; now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the public interests as well as the interests of the Indian nations and tribes, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said territory where they will not be allowed to remain without permission or authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in occupation of said lands and all such person or persons as are intending, preparing or threatening to enter in or settle upon the same that they will not be permitted to enter upon said territory, or, if already there, will not be allowed to remain thereon, and that if due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States and this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purposes and intentions of the government as herein declared, the military power of the United States will be invoked to abate all such unauthorized possessions, to prevent such threatened entry and occupation and to remove all such intruders from said Indian territory lands.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.
By the President: T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

The Oklahoma Situation.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In view of the proclamation of the president, relating to the Oklahoma country, General James B. Weaver, congressman-elect from Iowa, and ex-Congressman Sidney Clark of Kansas, representing Oklahoma settlers, have sent the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1885.

To Captain W. L. Couch, Arkansas City, Ks.:

The president is of the opinion that further negotiation with the Creeks and Seminoles as contemplated by the recent action of congress is necessary to authorize the settlement of Oklahoma. His proclamation yesterday is intended to eject cattle syndicates on the one hand and suspend on the other settlement of the country pending negotiations. We have earnestly urged upon the secretary of the interior, in view of the exigencies of the situation, to proceed at once to conclude the negotiations and to place on the commission a representative of the settlers. We deem it best for all parties to await the contemplated action. It must be understood that the corrupt conspiracy by which lands in the Oklahoma country and the whole Indian territory have been illegally occupied by cattle kings is strongly defended here by powerful financial influence. This conspiracy has been for years and is now represented here by persons holding high positions in the government. These men, having access to the avenues of public opinion and the privileges of constant communication with all departments of the government, are persistent in their misrepresentations. They who attack here any of the great wrongs which have fastened themselves upon the government undertake a task of great magnitude, but we shall continue to urge with confidence upon President Cleveland's administration a reversal of the bad policy of former years. The only safety for the people is a sharply defined public opinion arising above all party distinctions and demanding that the public domain shall be held sacred as a heritage for actual settlers. Signed,

SIDNEY CLARK,
J. B. WEAVER.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., March 14.—The president's proclamation was received through newspapers at noon to-day. Great disappointment and indignation was manifested among the boomers here, who expected action favorable to their cause. At a meeting at the camping ground this afternoon over a thousand colonists were present. The president's proclamation was read and the following resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice:

Oklahoma colony in camp at Arkansas City have received with surprise and astonishment the full text of the proclamation issued by President Cleveland on the 13th inst., wherein it is asserted that we have organized for a forcible entry upon the aforesaid Oklahoma lands within the Indian territory; and

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States which provide for the removal of persons residing upon Indian lands cannot in any way apply to the aforesaid, the Oklahoma lands, and

WHEREAS, At the present time a large number of cattlemen and cattle syndicates are occupying these same lands with permanent improvements for grazing and farming purposes, and the same are not nor have they been disturbed or ejected from the lands, we can see no justice or reason for the enforcement of the order in the case of actual settlers which is not also enforced upon the cattlemen, who continue to hold thousands of cattle upon these lands. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in our opinion President Cleveland has not been made acquainted with the full state of the situation, which we had hoped and believed would be done before he made any public utterance; and we yet demand a thorough and speedy investigation and explanation as to why the settlers are ejected and the rich syndicates allowed to remain; and further we condemn the misrepresentation of General Hatch in stating to the secretary of war that there were no trespassers now in the Indian territory. To our knowledge and also that of General Hatch the above-named cattlemen are holding large herds upon these lands. Be it further

Resolved, That we demand of President Cleveland an explanation of the laws and treaties governing said Oklahoma lands by which he claims said lands are Indian lands. We impatiently await a most speedy reply and instruct our president to forward these resolutions by telegraph to Cleveland.

These resolutions were immediately forwarded to President Cleveland. Capt. Couch said: "It was to be hoped every man would remain in camp until an answer could be received." The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of President Couch. None of the boomers left town to-day, but about fifty arrived. Thirteen hundred are here now. General Hatch and staff, Lieutenant Day and Quartermaster O'Connor left for Wichita this evening. Major Benton remains at Chilocco, six miles south of here in the Cherokee strip, with six companies of the Ninth colored cavalry.

The Boomers' Hopes.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ks., March 16.—None of the Oklahoma boomers have yet left camp. They are still awaiting further advices from Washington. The opinion prevails among them that the president's proclamation was only to prevent their moving until the cabinet have more time to consider the question. The colonists' representatives at Washington have telegraphed that the matter will again be considered at the cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Opposition to Barrios.

LIBERTAD, SAN SALVADOR, via GALVESTON, March 14.—The firm attitude assumed by Mexico in behalf of autonomy of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica against the threatened usurpation of President Barrios of Guatemala excites enthusiasm throughout the three republics. The determination of the people of these countries to resist incorporation into one republic under the dominion of Barrios continues steadfast, and the fall of Barrios is considered certain.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 14.—The action of the Mexican government in condemning General Barrios' pretences is warmly commended by newspapers of this city, almost all of them recommending if it should be necessary to put Barrios down that a Mexican army be sent to aid San Salvador and Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The secretary of the navy to-day directed by telegraph the commander of the Wachusetts and Shenandoah, of the North Atlantic squadron, now near New Orleans, to proceed at once to Central America. The commanders of the three vessels of the squadron remaining near New Orleans were directed to hold them in readiness to execute a similar order. Of the North Atlantic squadron, three vessels, the Galena, Powhattan and Swatara, are now in Central American waters. The entire squadron will be held subject to orders from Washington. These movements are understood to have direct reference to the endeavor of General Barrios to make himself "supreme military chief of Central America."

Settlers' Rights Threatened.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The president is considering the advisability of revoking the recent order of President Arthur, throwing open to settlement the old Winnebago or Crow Creek Indian reservation in Dakota. In behalf of the Indians it has been asserted that the order of President Arthur was illegal, inasmuch as land included in the reservation was held by the Indians under the provisions of the treaty of '68 that could not be set aside by executive order. If this assertion should be substantiated, settlers who have selected and occupied homesteads on the reservation would be liable to ejectment.

The Railway Strikes.

KANSAS CITY, March 15.—Governor Martin and the Kansas railroad commissioners passed through the city to-night, en route to St. Louis, where they will confer with railroad officials in an endeavor to effect settlement of the strike on the Missouri Pacific. Governor Marmaduke is expected to join the party at Jefferson City. Nothing of importance has transpired here to-day.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—A Jefferson City special to the Post-Dispatch says: The house of representatives this morning after a lengthy debate refused to adopt a resolution sympathizing with railroad strikers.

GALVESTON, March 14.—A News Denison special says: Sheriff Douglass with a posse of 200 men arrived at noon to-day, and tendered his services to Superintendent Van Dyne of the Missouri Pacific to protect employees who wished to work. Van Dyne desired the sheriff to keep the posse in the yard from day to day until all freight is removed. Douglass would not agree to keep the posse longer than one day. During the parleying a large crowd gathered in expectancy of a conflict. Van Dyne finally concluded to move what freight he could. An engineer was found who fired an engine under protection of Douglass. They then ran up the track and hitched on to a "dead" engine, strikers standing by. Douglass gave the order to go ahead, whereupon the engineer coolly walked out of his cab. This ended the fiasco. The sheriff with his posse left on a special train. Great excitement prevailed. The city is full of people who anticipated a riot. The strikers made no demonstration. They are well disciplined. The opinion prevails to-night that the strike will result in a compromise. Section men struck to-day. A rumor is current that engineers will also strike unless a settlement is shortly reached.

A News Marshall special says: Manager Hoxie's telegraph proposition to the strikers asking if they would go to work on the old wages was not accepted. Strikers desire a fuller, more explicit understanding and guarantee than is contained in the proposition. To-night a number of delegates from other points held a conference with the Marshall strikers and agreed on a proposition to resume work, which will be submitted to the railroad immediately. It is generally conceded the proposition will be accepted Monday and to-morrow all freight will be moved.

A News Dallas special says: The strikers have detailed twenty men to keep the track of the Dallas division in repair for the safe transit of passenger trains. They hold a secret meeting to-morrow, the object of which is not known. Two hundred dollars has been subscribed for their benefit.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 15.—The conference which was appointed to be held here to-day between the leading officials of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company and the governors and other representatives of the states of Missouri and Kansas on the subject of the strike which is existing on that company's lines, took place this afternoon. After a long discussion, during which the situation was fully set forth, the representatives of the two states formulated a proposition, which was immediately accepted by the railway officials.

Subsequently Vice-President Hayes issued a circular which has been sent to the officers and agents of the company at all office points, and which tells the whole story as follows.

The following suggestions have been presented to the undersigned as a solution of the difficulties which are at present impeding the operations of these railroads:

To Captain R. S. Hayes, first vice president and chief executive officer of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, and associated roads.

WHEREAS, On account of the strike among certain employes of the Missouri Pacific railroad company in the states of Missouri and Kansas, resulting in the stoppage of all freight traffic over the said company's lines in the said states, to the great detriment of the business interests and the rights of the people of the said states, and a continuance of which endangers the public peace and the safety of the company's property, and

WHEREAS, The undersigned, representing the states above named, being anxious to restore harmonious relations between the said company and its employes, and to restore to the public the unobstructed use of the said lines of railroad, do recommend and request the said company to restore to its striking employes in Missouri and Kansas the same wages which were paid to them in September, 1884, including one and one-half price for the extra time worked, and to restore all the said striking employes to their several employments without prejudice to them on account of the strike.

Believing that the foregoing will constitute a just and fair settlement, we recommend their acceptance by the striking employes as well as by the Missouri Pacific Railway company.

(Signed) JOHN A. MARTIN,
Governor of Kansas.
JOHN S. MARMADUKE,
Governor of Missouri.
D. S. TURNER,
A. GILLETT,
JAMES HUMPHREY,
Railroad Commissioners of Kansas.
GEORGE C. PRATT,
JAMES HARDING,
W. G. DOWNING,
Railroad Commissioners of Missouri.
B. G. BOONE,
Attorney General of Missouri.
J. C. JAMISON,
Adjutant General.
OSCAR KOCHTITZKY,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

"With a desire to concur with the recommendations as expressed above by the state officers, and to open the usual avenues of commerce, and with a spirit of amity and harmony towards the employes of these companies, this is to give notice that the rates of wages and terms as above specified, will go into effect on Monday morning, March 16th instant, and be in effect from and after that date.

Hereafter the said rates will not be changed except after thirty days notice thereof, given in the usual way.

Signed R. S. HAYES,
First Vice President.

Heads of departments to which the above applies, will act in accordance with the provisions of the above circular.

Signed H. M. HOXIE,
Third Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Up to noon to-day nothing has been received here from striking points on the Missouri Pacific indicating definitely whether men will accept Vice President Hayes' circular as a solution of the trouble and return to work. Dispatches from few points dated last night show that some of the men as individuals view the circular favorably, but the managing committees at various points hold off and will give no directions until instructions come from Sedalia. At one or two points in Texas trains will be made up and moved, and at Hannibal, Mo., three trains are said to have been sent out, but so far no general action has been taken and everybody is waiting advices from headquarters at Sedalia.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The general manager of the Wabash railroad telegraphed this morning to the heads of machinery and car departments of the road stating that wages would be restored at once to figures existing before the cut.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—Wabash strikers tried to stop switch engines this morning, but a deputy United States marshal immediately placed a guard on each, which ended the trouble. The company offered to restore rates to the strikers. Two this afternoon was set for a conference on the proposition.

ATCHISON, March 16.—The local committee, after a meeting this afternoon, declared the terms of settlement accepted and the railroad strike ended.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—Strikers here received orders late this afternoon from Sedalia to raise the freight blockade, and trains were started out to-night. The proposed terms have been accepted by the conference committee of strikers, and will be ratified by a meeting at Sedalia to-night.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—Fifteen freight trains were sent out on the Missouri Pacific to-night and ten came in. It is expected the business of the road will be in its usual shape in a very short time. Engineers who were removed for leaving their posts at the request of strikers have been reinstated. The men celebrated their victory this evening by a display of fire works from the round house. The proceedings were very orderly, no drunkenness. All have gone to work with a will. Men at Parsons went to work this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 16.—Vice President Hoxie has received telegrams from superintendents of the Missouri Pacific system stating that all striking employes have resumed work under the terms of the circular issued Sunday; that all kinds of trains are now running and the strike is ended.

Dispatches were also received from various points of the Wabash system to the effect that the strikers have gone back to work and business is fully resumed.

DENVER PRIMARIES.

Republicans Bitterly Contest the Election of Delegates.

Heavy Loss Caused by Fire at Leadville.

Condition of Texas Cattle--Ranges Heavily Overstocked.

Republican Primaries.

DENVER, March 20.—The republican city primaries were held here yesterday. The contest in nearly all of the wards was exceedingly bitter. Several free fights are reported from the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth wards, where the bummer element was strongest. From the fact that there was a large number of tickets in the field the counting is progressing but slowly and it is impossible at this hour one o'clock a. m. to predict with any degree of certainty the result as affecting the chances of the several candidates for the office of mayor. Brooks is however probably defeated in the Eighth ward, his home, and hence his chances for nomination are exceeding small. Robert Morris, present postmaster, ran well in all the wards and claims with some show of justice the election of a sufficient number of his delegates to make his nomination reasonably certain. Morris will probably go into the convention with a large following than any of his competitors.

Of the old aldermen Dr. Kelly of the Fourth ward is the only one to receive a renomination. Out of about a thousand votes cast, Kelly received a majority of over 700. The following is the list of aldermen nominated: First ward, Walter Conway; Second ward, A. McNegrue; Third ward, D. C. Packard; Fourth ward, D. Wiley; Fifth ward, G. R. Darrow; Sixth ward, Ira W. Pendleton; Seventh ward, C. J. Driscoll; Eighth ward, J. W. Hattrell; Ninth ward, Charles Herbert. The convention will be held Saturday. Democratic primaries to-morrow.

Fires at Leadville.

DENVER, March 19.—A Leadville special to the Tribune-Republican says: The city has been ravaged by the flames during the past twelve hours, the attack having begun at a small two-story frame dwelling owned and used by James Sullivan as a storehouse for butter and vegetables that was hucksitered about the hotels. A car load of butter had been stored there recently, valued at $5,000, that had been scarcely touched. Besides this there was over two thousand dollars in produce. The loss, aggregating about $7,000, was covered by $3,000 insurance. The fire originated from a small stove in a room used for kitchen purposes. The building was beyond fire limits, and hose was laid for five blocks. Not an atom was saved.

To-night the fire department answered a summons and were soon playing on the Boston block, corner Harrison avenue and Fourth streets, owned by L. W. Faxon of Chicago. The place has been regarded as a tinder box for years, and only two weeks since made a lucky escape from a blaze that originated in an assay office. To-night a lamp exploded in an office on the second floor occupied by Dr. L. M. Sears, and the flames running like a meteor through the building, ignited almost every portion instantly.

Many rooms were occupied by lodgers, and the tenants finding themselves aroused by suffocation rushed to the windows and sprang into the alleys and streets. Frank Furbaugh, clerk in Lamb's bakery, rushed insanely to a back window and sprang out, alighting upon a pile of broken bottles, cutting himself severely, sustaining a shock that has affected him seriously. J. F. Betzer, surveyor, finding himself cut off from the stairway, crept through a window, and in making his way over the snow-clad roofs, fell between two buildings and sank in the snow. His cries brought assistance and he was extricated in a single condition.

The lower floor was occupied by a variety of establishments that were seriously damaged by water, the principal loser being Ben Gardner, the stationer. The damages are estimated at this hour by the victims at nearly $20,000. This is fully covered by insurance.

Fire at Rico

DENVER, March 19.—A Rico special to the Tribune-Republican says: Fire in the Pasadena Smelting works did damage to the amount of from $1,000 to $1,500; fully insured. The fire was communicated from the assaying furnace.

Supersedeas Applied For.

DENVER, March 18.—An application for a supersedeas in the case of S. Minich, sentenced to be hanged at Leadville on the 24th inst., was presented to the supreme court this morning by Judge Mellon Rice, Taylor and Ashton and Philip O'Farrel, attorneys from Leadville. The decision of the supreme court in the matter will be made on Friday morning, at which time the court convenes.

DENVER, March 19.—In Judge Beck's chambers this morning before all the judges of the supreme court, application for writ of supersedeas in the case of St. Minich was argued by Messrs. Rice, Ashton and O'Farrell, attorneys for the condemned man. The attorney general made argument in reply against the supersedeas being allowed. Decision in the matter will be made in open court to-morrow.

Railway Meeting.

DENVER, March 19.—The Trans continental Railway association meets at the Windsor hotel to-morrow. The objects of the meeting are the organization of a new pool and the election of a commissioner. Representatives of twelve roads will be present. The meeting will probably last two days.

A Burglar's Haul.

DENVER, March 18.—Yesterday morning between three and four o'clock burglars entered the residence of Fred L. Argyle, 719 California street, and carried away two very valuable gold watches and about $900 worth of diamonds. No clue.

Texas Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Amos T. Atwater, secretary of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association, who has been making a tour of Texas in the interest of that association, returned to-day. He reports great diversity of opinion regarding losses sustained by cattlemen in Texas during the past winter, they being variously placed from 1 to 16 per cent. His own estimate is 3 to 5 per cent. The winter was the most severe ever known in Texas, and the drifting of cattle very great. It is estimated fully one hundred and fifty thousand cattle drifted southward and are now in the vicinity of Devil's run and in the Pecos river country. Round-up parties have already been started for that section, but owing to the poor condition of the cattle it will require much time and careful driving to bring them back.

The closing of the central north will compel owners to throw much of their surplus stock on the market this season which will no doubt depress the prices of beef. There is no question that Texas ranges are overstocked and ranchmen will be obliged to get rid of large numbers of cows, two-year-olds and even yearlings to relieve the burden, and these will have to mainly go on the market. Wyoming and the northwest will receive cattle which come there by rail, but not otherwise, and the closing of the trail will close this outlet for Texas cattle. Last year at this time over a million dollars' worth of contracts were held by Texas ranchmen, but this year not a dollar. Mr. Atwater thinks the day of free grazing in Texas about over. In the near future stock raisers will have to pasture their herds on their own lands and cultivate ground enough for fodder to carry their cattle through the winter. Mr. Atwater attended all meetings of cattle associations held while he was in the state and was assured that the next national convention would be very largely attended. One good result already noticed as growing out of the convention of last year is that the chief of the bureau of statistics is gathering statistics in regard to cattle, and range cattle men generally seemed to be hopeful of better times and were on the qui vive for everything in connection with their industry.

Gen Grant's Condition

NEW YORK, March 17.—A sensational rumor of the death of General Grant was started upon the street here at half past three this morning but upon inquiry the report proved to be without any indication whatever. The general's condition is no more grave than for some time past.

At the residence of General Grant this morning, Col. Fred Grant stated that Dr. Douglass was mistaken in believing the general asleep when the doctor left last night. The general dreads to be a burden upon any one and closed his eyes and lay quiet until the physician left the house. Then he became restless and awake all night. This morning he has had no long sleep but dozed while sitting in two easy chairs. Mrs. Sartoris will arrive in the steamer Baltic.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Dr. Douglass after his visit to General Grant to-night said, "the general had a sleepless night, but he made it up to-day. He slept much in the afternoon and was much refreshed by it.

He was at 11:30 to-night in sound slumber. His temperature is normal and pulse about the same.

NEW YORK, March 19.—General Grant passed a good night, sleeping with but little interruption. He arose early this morning and took breakfast, coffee, beef and a little hominy, the first solid food eaten in a day or two. He feels better and more refreshed and the doctor's report of his condition this morning is more favorable.

The following will appear in the Medical Record March 21st. During the past week the local disease of General Grant has shown no marked tendency toward progressive ulceration. At the recent weekly consultation Dr. Forcyce Barker was unavoidably absent. Drs. ... Douglass, Henry B. Sands and George F. Shrady, who were present, made a thorough examination of the general's throat with a view of discussing the expediency of a radical surgical operation for the removal of the growth. Such a measure would involve a division of the lower jaw in the median line, extirpation of the entire tongue and the greater part of the soft palate, together with the removal of the ulcerated and infiltrated fauces and indurated glandular structures under the right angle of the lower jaw. This was considered mechanically possible despite the close proximity and probable involvement of the tissues adjoining the large arteries and veins in the neighborhood of the ulcerations, but in the best interest of the distinguished patient the surgeons did not feel inclined to recommend procedure even by such means. There could be no guarantee, in view of the extensive surrounding infiltration, that the limits of the disease could be reached without immediate risk to life by the severe shock to a constitution already much enfeebled. This own view ... power is such a strong element in the decision that for the present at least no kind of operation will be undertaken. The ulceration on the side of the tongue has not progressed far enough to produce the usual intense pain associated with that condition, but should the latter symptom appear it may be deemed advisable to divide the gustatory nerve. The general tone of the patient's system remains about the same as at the last report, notwithstanding he has suffered much from insomnia. There is no pain in swallowing and sufficient food is taken with reasonable relish.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The Philadelphia Medical News this week will say editorially concerning the disease from which General Grant is suffering: Lingual epithelioma as a rule rapidly progresses toward a fatal termination when left to itself. The life of the patient from the first appearance of the disease varies in accordance with estimates of different observers, from ten to thirteen months, the average being eleven months. Death ensues, first, from the generalization of the disease; second, from septic pneumonia from inhalations of putrid emanations which result from decomposition of the products of the ulcerated surface; thirdly, from starvation through pressure of infected lymphatic glands and surrounding parts upon the esophagus, thereby interfering with deglutition; and lastly from hemorrhage proceeding from ulcerated lingual arteries or vessels of the neck. The duration of life of those who survive operation averages thirteen months. Not only does operative interference prolong life and relieve suffering but it effects a final cure in 14 per cent of all cases. In attaining these results it must however be remembered that incision of the tongue is attended with mortality in 24 per cent of the cases, the principal dangers being shock, hemorrhage, oedema of the glottis, septic lung affections, pyemia and erysipelas, some of which risks can be avoided by taking careful precautions during the operation and by adopting anti-septic measures during and after the procedure. When in addition the disease of the tongue itself the palate and tonsils are involved, the prognosis is far more grave whether the disease be permitted to pursue an unaffected course or whether it be subjected to the knife. In the latter event not only will the tongue have to be extirpated but the disease of the palate and tonsils have to be removed. So far as we can learn there is no example of the performance of a double operation on record, and it is in our opinion not feasible.

Polygamy Weakening.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 19.—The church organ breaks silence to-night for the first time on the rumor of the coming abrogation of polygamy at the spring conference. It argues against it, but does not absolutely deny it, admitting at the same time that a portion of the church favors the step. It closes a long editorial saying: "Members of the church who feel and talk favorably for abrogation of doctrinal points are the reverse of strong, they probably being of a class who believe in the fulness of the gospel as restored through Joseph Smith and a most wish that they didn't or at least that it was not true. They would like to come within the ... of God providing it was strictly in accordance with their own desire. They adhere to the church because they cannot rid themselves of the conviction that it is the power of God unto salvation, but they would like its doctrines and ways to be more in conformity with those of the world."

Fearful Railroad Experience.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—A disastrous freight wreck, resulting fatally to one person, and seriously injuring three more and the destruction of a locomotive and fifteen loaded freight cars, occurred at two o'clock this morning on the Pennsylvania railroad, one hundred miles east of Pittsburg. The train was proceeding eastward over the mountains, and when near Gallitzin parted in the middle. The engineer losing control, both sections started down the mountain at a frightful rate. At Allegrippus two sections collided and jumped the track wrecking the entire train. Flagman L. McClure, of Altoona, was instantly killed, and Engineer Fox, Conductor March and Fireman Berger seriously, but it is not thought fatally injured.

A Mysterious Tragedy

DUBLIN, March 18.—There is great excitement on the line of the Cork & Bandon railway to-day, occasioned by finding the bodies of two men frightfully hacked to death with knives, then thrown across the track to be mangled beyond recognition. The tragedy is surrounded with mystery but the police theory is that the men were passengers on a train and were murdered for the purpose of robbery, their assailants having secured seats in a compartment with their victims, and that the latter after having been fatally stabbed were thrown out of the car to be run over by another train.

A Strike Ended.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 17.—The strike of Wabash shop employees at this place ended to-night. The strikers all go to work to-morrow at the old rate of wages. Master Mechanic Barnes returned from St. Louis to-night. The strikers held a meeting and decided to go to work. The hospital assessment is not decided upon yet. It is understood the men were given assurance that they will not be discharged for participation in the strike. Leaders of the Knights of Labor who organized the strikers here left to-night. They were conducted to the depot by a body of strikers, who cheered lustily as the train moved off.

Engineers State their Wishes.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The grievance committee of locomotive engineers of the Missouri Pacific railroad, who have been in session here since Tuesday, had a conference with Vice President Hoxie this afternoon, during which they presented a written statement of their grievances. Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, stated to-night that Mr. Hoxie promised to give the matter speedy consideration, and he had no doubt but that the trouble would be satisfactorily arranged.

Eastern Passenger Rates

CHICAGO, March 18.—The east bound passenger committee to-day decided to put the new advanced rates into effect next Saturday. The rates are: To New York, $18.50, by all lines, to Boston, by direct lines, $20.50, via the Chicago and Atlantic $19, via Montreal $18.50, to Pittsburg, $12; Baltimore and Washington, $17.50, Philadelphia $18.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Passenger rates were advanced to-day to $16 to New York and corresponding prices to other points.

A Flood Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A Marshall, Mo., special to the Post Dispatch says immense damage has been done by the gorge and overflow at Waverley, Mo. A party who left here in skiffs with provisions to relieve the distressed found Mrs. Judge Thomas on a hill where she had been two days and nights without shelter. They also rescued the Van Meter family in the second story of their house. They were two days without food. Dozens of persons and cattle perished.

An Insurance Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The case of Crotty vs. the New York Life Insurance company was concluded to-day in the United States circuit court. The action was brought to recover $10,000 insurance on the life of Michael O'Brien, taken by Crotty as security. The defense was false personation of the man insured; that the deceased was the person insured he falsely represented his physical condition when he took out the policy. Verdict for the company.

Striking Coal Miners

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The coal miners' strike which began at Staunton and Mount Olive mines on the Wabash railroad in ... some two weeks ago is slowly extending to other mines. To-day 100 men in the G... mines on the Indianapolis & St. Louis road quit work and a large delegation from Staunton and Mount Olive is now making a tour of the Belleville district with a view to inducing a strike throughout that region.

Iowa's Prohibition Law.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 17.—The supreme court to-day, through Judge Rothrock, a ... bench concurring, rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the prohibition law. The opinion is sweeping, conclusive and complete. It sustains the validity of the injunctions to abate nuisances as saloons and in every particular maintains the provisions of the act.

Holstein Cattle.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The Holstein Cattle Breeders' association of America met here to-day and discussed matters of a herd book, registry, etc, and decided to offer premiums of $1,000 on butter and cheese and a like amount on beef produced by Holsteins. It was resolved that the association become a member of the Cattle Growers' association of America.

Wabash Litigation.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The United States circuit court, after an extended argument by Judge Dillon of New York, issued an order this afternoon under which the Wabash railroad cases are consolidated under the title Central Trust company et al. vs. the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway company et al. This takes jurisdiction in the cases from state courts.

Democratic Victory.

CHEYENNE, March 17.—In the city election here to-day the democrats elected their candidate for mayor by 180 majority, the first democratic mayor since 1877.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Powerful Opposition Displayed to Central American Union.

President Cleveland Filling Some Important Places.

The Senate Ratifies a Treaty with the Khedive

Central American Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Discussion of Central American affairs, begun yesterday, was resumed in the executive session of the senate to-day, the pending question being a resolution offered last Friday by Senator Edmunds declaring it to be the sense of the senate that Barrios, president of Guatemala, should be prevented from carrying out his scheme of annexing neighboring republics. The resolution was criticised as amounting substantially to a declaration of war, and Senator Ingalls proposed an amendment to modify it in this regard. The amendment was lost. The senate then adopted the resolution with only seven negative votes. Senator Edmunds moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the resolution and the vote upon it, but a single objection carried it over under the rules for a day.

Secretary Bayard has written a letter to Senator Miller, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, giving him all the information possessed by the state department concerning Barrios' movement. The first information received by the department in regard to the revolutionary movement was a telegram from Barrios to the president announcing that he had assumed the title of supreme military chief, and that the minister of foreign relations of Guatemala would soon come to Washington. Later dispatches were received stating that the republics of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica would resist Barrios and requesting the interference of the United States government. A telegram from Hall, United States minister for Central America, reported that Honduras was an active party to the Barrios movement. Upon these representations the state department sent a dispatch to Minister Hall at Guatemala instructing him that this government, while believing the voluntary association of interests of Central American states desirable, would not countenance any display of force by any one or more of the states to coerce others, and that the United States stands ready to exert its influence to avert a conflict and promote peace. Similar messages were sent the governments of Nicaragua and San Salvador, and like verbal assurances given to the minister of Costa Rica in respect to his government.

No communications have been received from or sent to the government of Honduras. The Mexican minister here conferred with Secretary Bayard as to the course to be taken by Mexico, and was informed that this government would use all moral influence and lend its good offices to prevent the destruction of the autonomy of the Central American states, and to this end would be glad to have the co-operation of Mexico.

Later but unofficial details state that on the 10th inst. a Guatemalan expeditionary movement against San Salvador was stopped and Acting President Salvador sent two commissioners to arrange a settlement. Secretary Bayard further states that Senor Batres, minister of San Salvador at this capital, has been deprived of his mission because of his association with the movement of Barrios and a new minister will soon be sent here.

The orders given naval officers for the protection of American interests in Central America are given in detail, and the secretary expresses the opinion that no obligation to interfere rests upon this government under any treaties with the states involved. The department has no intimation that any European power has interfered or contemplates interference in the present difficulties in Central America.

In conclusion Mr. Bayard says this government cannot countenance any measure subversive of free autonomy of the several states, and believing the moral influence and good offices of the United States can be made a potential agency in the preservation of peace, he is unable to suggest any action of the senate.

The telegram from the president of San Salvador alluded to in Bayard's letter states that Barrios is trying to enforce a Central American union with the avowed purpose of annulling the canal treaty with Nicaragua.

The Senate's View of Barrios' Move.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the executive session of senate the injunction of secrecy was removed from the following resolution, introduced by Edmunds last Friday and agreed to by the senate yesterday:

WHEREAS, The senate of the United States has earned that the government of the republic of Guatemala has set on foot or threatens to set on foot an invasion of the territories of the republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador with the professed object of consolidating into one government the republics of Central America by force of arms and against the wishes of several republics concerned; and

WHEREAS, There is pending between the United States and the republic of Nicaragua a treaty providing for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal across the continent and in the republic of Nicaragua, for the general benefit of all Central American republics as well as the United States, which treaty this is understood the republic of Nicaragua has ratified; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the judgment of the senate, that in view of the special and important interests of the United States in connection with those of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in inter-oceanic transit across the continent now in process of adjustment, any invasion of the territory of Nicaragua or Costa Rica by the forces of Guatemala under the circumstances and for the purposes before stated, is regarded by the senate and ought to be treated by the United States as an act of unfriendly and hostile interference with the rights of the United States and of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in respect to said matter.

American Interests Protected.

NEW YORK, March 17.—James R. Beard, secretary of the Central and South American Telegraph company, states that he has received advices to the effect that the authorities of Mexico, San Salvador and Nicaragua have posted guards at the cable landing and that the company had the following telegram from Secretary of State Bayard, which shows the United States is determined to protect American property from injury.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1885.
James A. Scrymser, President Central and South American Telegraph company, New York:

A telegram was to-day sent to the United States legation at Guatemala holding that republic responsible for injuries by its authority or with its connivance to cables or interests of United States citizens in Central America. The Wachusett, now en route to La Union, will be duly instructed.

Signed, BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary Whitney to-day sent a dispatch to Commander Mahon, of the Wachusett, at Panama, informing him that hostilities are likely to take place between some of the Central American states and Barrios which will endanger the lives of citizens of the United States, and directing him to proceed with his vessel to La Union and La Libertad and other points on the Central American coast to protect American interests. The secretary also directs Commander Mahon to protest against any attempt to cut any cables or interfere with their use, and to take all precautions to protect the health of his officers and men from diseases which would render it necessary for the vessel to leave that coast.

Evans' Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The nomination of Joseph S. Miller, to be commissioner of internal revenue, vice Walter Evans, resigned, which was sent to the senate yesterday, was reported favorably from the senate committee on finance to-day, and taken up in executive session. The point was raised that Evans had not resigned, and this gave rise to a discussion, during which a message was received from the president, renominating Mr. Miller, vice Walter Evans, to be removed, and withdrawing the nomination of yesterday. During subsequent proceedings it was developed that Evans had told the secretary of the treasury that he would resign whenever the secretary wished. Evans, it was explained, supposed he would be called upon for his resignation, while Secretary Manning understood the expression of willingness to resign was resignation in fact. Republican senators said there was no intention to antagonize the administration in this regard, and expressed the opinion that the position of commissioner of internal revenue was one which ought to be filled by a man of the president's choice, but they thought injustice had been done Evans in not giving him an opportunity to resign. The nomination was referred to the finance committee.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Evans, commissioner of internal revenue, said to-day it was not true as argued in executive session yesterday that he had expressed to Secretary Manning a willingness to resign. "As a matter of fact," said Evans, "I not only have not resigned, nor have I ever had a word of conversation on the subject with either the president or Secretary Manning." Evans has written a letter to the secretary of the treasury in regard to the matter, of which the following is a copy:

Hon. Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury

SIR—I have received your letter of this date, in which you state that by direction of the president I am informed that my "resignation" as commissioner of internal revenue is accepted, to take effect upon the qualification of my successor. I was hardly prepared to receive such a letter to-day, in view of the fact that I had not resigned, and especially as my information that my successor was nominated to the senate yesterday. It may be proper that I should take this occasion to state that while I have never resigned nor ever had a proper opportunity to talk to you upon the subject, still it has been my fixed purpose to resign at an early day, in no event later than the close of the fiscal year. I thought I had probably a fair right to assume the existence of apparent cause for believing there was too great disposition to avoid hasty removals to make it necessary for me to speak of it, in the hurry of the earliest days of the administration. I was acting simply with no thought or desire to embarrass anybody and not supposing I was doing so.

Very Respectfully,
Signed WALTER EVANS,
Commissioner internal revenue.

Cleveland's Selections

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Martin Van Buren Montgomery, nominated to-day commissioner of patents, is a lawyer of good standing and large practice at Lansing, Mich. The president knew his qualifications and this morning requested a friend to telegraph him and ask if he would serve the administration as patent commissioner. This was the first suggestion he had of the matter. His answer was "I am a candidate for no office, but my services are at the command of President Cleveland." His name was immediately transmitted to the senate. Montgomery was the attorney selected by homesteaders of Michigan to represent them before the congressional commissioners in the Michigan land grab case, and his argument has created a very favorable opinion of his abilities.

Malcom Hay, nominated first assistant postmaster general, is a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg. He was a member of the last constitutional convention of Pennsylvania and for a number of years has been prominently identified with the democratic party of his state. He was not a candidate for the position to which he was nominated and was endorsed for it by no one. The president knew his reputation and telegraphed him to come here, and on his arrival this morning requested him to take the place of first assistant postmaster general. He accepted and within an hour his name was sent to the senate by the president.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Dr. Francis Wharton, of Philadelphia, has been appointed legal adviser upon questions of international law in the state department, to succeed Judge Henry O'Connor. Dr. Wharton resigns from the chair of international law in the Boston university to accept the position.

Milton ... Durham was nominated to-day to be first comptroller in the treasury in place of Judge Lawrence.

Other nominations are: Wm. Girard of Nevada, superintendent of the mint at Carson City, Nev.; James R. Ryan, Nevada, coiner of the mint at Carson City, Nevada; Malcom Hay of Pennsylvania, first assistant postmaster general; Martin V. Montgomery of Michigan, commissioner of patents; David S. Baker, Jr. of Rhode Island, attorney for the U. S. district of Rhode Island; Benjamin ... Jr. of Georgia, attorney for the United States for the northern district of Georgia.

The Oklahoma Question

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Oklahoma question is being considered by the administration, and General Weaver, and Hon. Sidney Clark, representing the settlers here, are earnestly urging immediate action. It is probable a conclusion will be reached in a very short time, possibly to-morrow. Information received here to-night shows the settlers are very much exasperated because cattle men claim the recent action of the government leaves them in exclusive possession of Oklahoma and Indian territory. The representatives of settlers here understand the proclamation to require the removal of all cattle syndicates.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—A Times' Arkansas City special says: Scattering recruits still continue to arrive at the camp of the Oklahoma boomers and there seems a determination to hold their ground until further action is taken by the government. Reports are arriving of restlessness among Cheyenne Indians near Fort Reno. Two stockmen direct from that locality to-night report the Indians are holding war dances at various points.

Hazen's Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The examination of General Hazen was continued to-day in the general court martial. He testified that the newspaper interview complained of was inaccurate in several particulars and that he was not aware that he was being interviewed with a view to publication. There was a decided sensation in the court when General Hazen with great feeling said, "I had no official responsibility for the decisions of the secretary of war. I had the responsibility to do everything in my power for the relief of the expedition, the responsibility which one man bears to another. There was no fortune which I possessed, no energy which I possessed that was not due to those imperiled men to help them out. I was ready to spend every cent I possessed, and in '82, when the Neptune was to be sent and congress was late in making appropriation for it, I engaged that vessel on my own responsibility and I would have done the same thing in '83 if I had been permitted to do it. The cross examination of the witness then began but nothing important was elicited up to the time the court adjourned.

Protection for American Citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Rear Admiral Jouett commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to-day telegraphed Commander Clarke of the Alliance at New Orleans, instructing him to proceed to Carthagena and Baranquilla, United States of Colombia, and protect American interests in that country during the present disturbed condition of affairs. The dispatch informs Commander Clarke that vessels belonging to American citizens which have been seized by insurgents without compensation may be forcibly recovered; and says the United Magdalena Steamer Navigation company of New York has called the attention of the secretary of state to the seizure of their steamers by armed force.

In Executive Session

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The senate in executive session ratified a treaty with the Khedive of Egypt and a convention relative to boundary lines between this country and Mexico. The treaty with the Khedive extends to the United States the commercial privileges which Great Britain enjoys by virtue of the treaty between Egypt and Greece made about a year ago. The treaty with Mexico recognizes the principles of international law in the settlement of disputes which may occur over the changing of the bed of the Rio Grande river

Reception at the White House

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The first state reception given by President Cleveland was given to-night to the diplomatic corps, the judiciary, army and navy and senate and house of representatives. It was the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held in the White House. The president, assisted by Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Bayard, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Vilas and Mrs. Lamont, received the guests in the Blue room. All members of the cabinet except Attorney General Garland were present.

A Batch of Nominations

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A number of nominations were sent to the capitol to-day but arrived after adjournment of the senate. It is understood they consisted of appointments under the state department but particulars are not disclosed. Prominent democrats assert, however, that an ex-congressman of Kansas was named in the list as commissioner of Indian affairs, and it is rumored John B. Stoll of Indiana was named for the position of public printer.

Confirmations

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Confirmations—Colonel Nelson H. Davis, inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general, Lieutenant Colonel Absolom Baird, inspector general, with the rank of colonel; Edward D. Clark, of Mississippi, assistant secretary of the interior, Sidney J. Jackman, of Texas, United States marshal for the western district of Texas. Mr Clark, above named, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

The New Naval Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Whitney declined to take action upon the report of the advisory board recommending acceptance of the new despatch boat Dolphin until he had had an opportunity to examine the contract and all the details of the vessel's construction. The secretary also ordered that the Tallapoosa be put in repair for regular service instead of for transportation of government freight and passengers.

Labor Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, recommends that three special agents be sent to Europe for three to five months, and that eight or ten such agents be appointed for the United States to investigate the labor question in all its various ramifications. The suggestion meets the approval of Secretary Lamar.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the senate George Gray, successor of Bayard, was sworn in.

The committee on printing was authorized to sit during recess.

The resolution of last week relating to the sale of lands granted Florida to aid railroads, was referred.

Ingalls' resolution, offered last week, calling for information relating to alleged illegal occupancy of Oklahoma lands, was laid before the senate. Ingalls said that since the resolution was offered it had been practically answered by the president's message. He moved that it be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Executive session; adjourned.

In executive session Senator Sherman offered a resolution providing for the appointment of two senators to wait upon the president and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make, the senate was ready to adjourn without day. It lies over until to-morrow.

Washington Notes

Ephraim K. Wilson, senator-elect from Maryland, was sworn in yesterday.

Mr. Miller will take formal possession of the internal revenue bureau to-day.

The president has recognized Felipe A. La Bode consul of the United States of Mexico at Nogales, Arizona.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a warrant for $332,308 in favor of the governor of Kansas for expenses incurred by that state in repelling Indian invasions.

The Thunderer's Opinion.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times says Secretary Bayard's policy will not be misconstrued here. No intelligent politician is likely to be alarmed lest the possessions of the United States should be unduly extended to Central America, which country is less attractive to northern people than South America. If interference of the United States in Mexican affairs can restrain unfruitful conflicts in Mexico there will be some chance of developing the resources of that country.

Bayard's Successor.

DOVER, Del., March 17.—Both houses of the legislature met in separate session to-day and balloted for United States senator, and Attorney General Gray received the vote of every member.

It is a somewhat significant fact that all of the members of the council who voted against submitting to the people the question of modification of the ordinance go out of office this spring. If they are re-elected they must be held to the strict enforcement of the law.

Remember the course of lectures on German literature, the first lecture of which will be delivered this afternoon at The Antlers at 4:30. The subjects are interesting and profitable. The English speaking people should, of all people, be interested in the study of German literature. It is the nearest relative our own literature has. The Germans have appreciated this in their exhaustive study of Shakespeare and other English classics. We may expect lectures, rich in information, broad in criticism, and nice in expression.

The principal objection to submitting to the people the proposed modifications of the ordinance is that the people cannot authorize the sale of liquor as a beverage. This is a quibble. The proposed modification does not do this. It does not change the purpose of the ordinance. The amended ordinance would limit the sale of liquor to the same objects the present one does. It would however give the druggists freedom to do their legitimate drug business without danger of forfeiting a large bond. With this question the clause in the deed has nothing to do or the question would have been raised under the old ordinance. It is a somewhat remarkable thing that the council should not have given the people the opportunity to express their opinions on this subject.

Our esteemed contemporary the Republic seems to be temporarily on the side of prohibition. We congratulate it on being right. Usually it has taken the off side of all moral questions. But still it needs to reform in some other respects. It should stop telling lies. It may not be unbecoming in the paper but it is unbecoming in the *cloth*. It is worse than music in the church on Sunday. It has no grounds whatever for saying that the GAZETTE had reiterated the complaint that "the council was putting the city to useless expense" in enforcing the law. We have, on the contrary, urged greater expenditure of money than the council has been willing to make. Such complaints may be found, however, in the files of the Republic and Mountaineer. The new editor, however, is something of a tenderfoot and has considerable to learn and may be pardoned for not understanding the situation, only it does not excuse his telling lies for he has no right to make charges without knowing there is foundation for them. As to the modifications of the law, they are the same we urged last spring when in the midst of the fight with the ordinance breakers. We are giving the council the same advice now that we gave then. We had the right then because the only paper thoroughly supporting the council in executing the law. We have the right now as the only paper published here that has consistently and uniformly supported all efforts to enforce prohibition in this city.

It is perhaps an extraordinary proposition that it is not best to submit a question to the people relating to our liquor ordinance when its execution depends entirely on public sentiment. The people elect the council that makes our laws. It ought to have a voice in advising the council regarding a law that no council has executed. The only reason urged against this is very weak. It is that the people have no right to determine anything because of the clause in the deeds. The proposed modification does not suggest the sale of liquor for any purpose that our present ordinance does not already allow. It would be just as logical then to insist that the council had no right to make the present ordinance. It shows a weakness of a certain element to face the people. Meanwhile this same class does not enforce the ordinance or propose any feasible plan to have it enforced. It complains of courts, etc., but this does no good, for the courts will not change because of this. Are we to trust on until we can elect new court officers? Is the law to be trampled on and defied and free whisky to continue? This is a problem for sincere lovers of good order and morals in this city to consider. The council says it cannot execute the law now because of insurmountable obstacles. There is no chance of these obstacles being removed by the council unless the law is changed. Some obstacles are beyond the reach of the council. The logic of the situation seems to be that we are to continue to have broken laws and free whisky until the council wakes to a sense of its duty and acts.

It is a matter of some congratulation to see our esteemed contemporary so pronounced in favor of prohibition. We trust its zeal will last until some effort is made to enforce the law. A year ago when there was need of outspoken opinions, the Republic was silent and did not attempt to help. It was silent when the whisky element rallied around A German Wilder a year ago in hopes of defeating Mr. Jones. Either it or its predecessor, the Mountaineer, has been the organ of the whisky element since the foundation of the city. If the Republic is now on the side of prohibition to stay, we are glad of it. But its new editor has some things to learn. Eight years' experience with the present laws has taught the people of this city that modifications would be wise. The greatest evil is the saloon business. That has never been stopped for any length of time. That is what we wish stopped first. Then the sale in packages should be limited to medicinal purposes. This can be done and a wise change in the ordinance would be necessary. The trouble from the beginning has been that our law prohibited more than we have attempted to enforce. During the excitement last spring, even the druggists sold freely in packages, not only for medicinal purposes, but to be used as a beverage. Such winking at violations brings the whole law into contempt. The time was ripe for the change last spring, and we urged it then. Had it been made all legitimate druggists would have taken out licenses, and the back room business and all sales in packages except for medicinal purposes would have been stopped. Another course seemed wise to the council and the result is that we never had such free whisky.

Senator Eustis' speech attacking Senator Teller for the "Backbone" grant is receiving a good deal of attention. The Chicago Tribune notices his speech as follows:

The features of the day in the senate were the arraignment of Secretary Teller's administration by Mr. Van Wyck, and the speech of Eustis, the new Louisiana senator, upon the Backbone grant. The latter had an admirable address, and developed one important new point. It was that the Louisiana legislature had repealed the act incorporating the Backbone company three years before the assignment to the New Orleans Pacific, so that in fact the Backbone incorporation was dead and the assignment inoperative. Mr. Eustis is a professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana, and he exposed the pretense of the late secretary of the interior that the pledge of the president of the New Orleans & Pacific that the settlers should be protected was binding. Mr. Eustis said under Louisiana law it was a mere unilateral promise—a promise in the air, without effect. He said a great wrong had been done the people of Louisiana, and he wished to enter his protest against its consummation. The title to the land was illegal and fraudulent, and set up to defraud settlers of their rights. This very title had been denounced by the New Orleans Pacific company in documents which had been presented in congress and in the interior department as utterly baseless and illegal. Everybody was perfectly agreed that the Backbone company was a nuisance and a disgrace; that it never lived for any corporate purpose whatever, but was a mere skeleton of defunct associations. Yet in 188 , by one of the most extraordinary proceedings on record, this defunct company made an assignment to the New Orleans Pacific, and it was upon such title that the latter based its claims. The transfer was radically vicious and absolutely void. The consideration for it was the enormous sum of $1. One-third of the stockholders denounced the act before the interior department as a sham and a fraud. He was glad to know that the secretary of the interior was going to investigate this matter, and he hoped that in the future there would be an administration which would be in the interest of the people and protect them from the rapacity of rich railroad corporations.

It is a great mistake to say that the saloon element is dissatisfied with the action of the council. It assumes that this element does not know what is for its own interest. This is assuming an impossibility. The saloon element is most interested in keeping the present status of affairs, for the following reasons:

First—Under the present ordinance no drug store that wishes to confine itself to a strictly drug business will take out a license.

Second—This ordinance makes the offense of selling liquor for medicinal purposes the same as selling by the drink as a beverage. It confounds what should be permitted by law with what should be prohibited. It enables a back room to hide behind a drug business.

Third—Public sentiment has never favored the enforcement of the law against the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes in packages. As public sentiment does not favor the execution of the whole law, it aids those who wish to break any part of it.

Fourth—There has not been a council that has seriously endeavored to enforce the law as it is. Even last spring all druggists sold freely by the package. This is a help to the saloon element. When the saloon business is uncomfortable, it is stopped and the law only is broken in sale in packages. Bye and bye the excitement dies out and the law is broken in all respects by selling by the glass as a beverage.

It will not require much reflection for any sensible man to see the force of the above. The saloon element should rejoice. It is possible that some druggists who wish to confine their business to a strict and legitimate drug business may be displeased. They are justly so. And it is hardly becoming the friend of good morals to sneer at them. If they don't want to do a back room business, they should be encouraged and not discouraged. The present ordinance will not permit a legitimate druggist to do his business without submitting his customers to grievous and in some case insurmountable hardships. Among them are the following:

First—The prescription of a physician out of the city cannot be honored, unless a recent modification has been made to the law.

Second—The prescription of a physician covers only one sale.

Third—Out of town customers coming to come to town to get prescriptions cannot have their orders filled.

The only persons therefore to be displeased by the action of the council are those who wish to take out a license and do a legitimate drug business. The class pleased is that which wishes to do a saloon business. It puts the legitimate drug business and dram selling in the same boat. Whatever support in public sentiment the former has, the latter expects to have. Separate the two and the saloon business would have the opposition of nine-tenths of the community. The council chooses to insist that they shall both go together.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Republic, made this charge on Wednesday evening:

Without going back to the files we simply turn to the GAZETTE of a week or so ago and find its polite and gentlemanly editor using this language when commenting on the fitness of Dr. Strickler for mayor: "Dr. Strickler is another man who would make an excellent mayor. His course in the council the last year has won for him the high regard and gratitude of those who wish our business affairs conducted in a careful, economical manner." Now we ask in all candor was not that a hard drive at the council for reckless expenditure in the liquor prosecutions? A German Strickler has made himself notorious by "kicking" and whining when bills came before the council for liquor prosecutions.

We drew attention to the fact that this was not true. Instead of admitting that it was not true it attempts to prove its charge by the following:

Yesterday's GAZETTE says the city council "refuses either to execute the present law or make a law that can be executed." Has not the council tried time and again to execute the law, and has not the cry been raised every time, and reiterated in the GAZETTE that the council was putting the city to useless expense?

All that we had to say about bearing false witness yesterday applies with great force to-day. There is not the excuse of ignorance. The defense shows that there was no basis for the charge. Dr. Strickler was commended because he has been careful in watching the city finances. He originated the refunding scheme. If carried out we shall have to raise only $14,000 by direct taxation for city purposes instead of $25,000. This will be a great relief to the tax payers of the city. He has shown a commendable interest in watching all bills. As far as bills for liquor prosecutions are concerned we do not remember his record except in regard to two. These were bills for legal services. One was that of Judge Hooke, who made out an itemized bill for services authorized by the council. Dr. Strickler insisted on a larger amount being allowed than the majority of the council wished because he considered the city honorably bound. He objected to the payment of John Campbell's bill simply because it was unitemized and was not referred to the finance committee for examination, as is the custom. He objected simply to the irregularity of its payment. His course regarding other bills we do not have in mind. It has little to do with what we have said because the amount paid out for liquor prosecutions is small compared with the $40,000 spent to run the city last year. He is deserving of all we said because of his refunding scheme, his insisting on not keeping on the salary list unnecessary officers, and his careful scrutiny of all bills. He has several times fought with what he considered unjust bills. There has not always been so much care exercised by the council in managing our finances, that we can afford to pass by the good services to the city of Dr. Strickler without recognition.

Another Nomination.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

As who shall be our prohibition candidate for mayor at the next election is receiving more or less attention, I will mention a gentleman whose name has not before been mentioned in the newspapers, viz. G. S. Barnes, Esq. He has always been a strong prohibitionist. He is a sound, systematical, sensible business man, large property holder and heavy tax payer. With him for mayor and a board of aldermen of like qualifications, the public welfare and the city's interest would be well taken care of. He has a great deal, can leave his business in charge of his sons and would be likely to see things that needed attention and give us a wise, sensible, economical administration. A VOTER.

The Tail and Muscles of the Whale.

Rev. J. G. Wood in Longman's Magazine.

The power of this tremendous propulsory apparatus is almost beyond conception. The weight of a full grown whale may be appreciated when the reader reflects that the famous elephant "Jumbo" would have to be multiplied many times before his weight would equal that of a large whale. Yet the late Captain Scott, royal navy, told me that when on the quarter deck of his own ship he repeatedly saw the whales leaping in mere play so high out of the water that the horizon was clearly visible under them. Now, Captain Scott lived to be nearly 100 years old, and when he was in active service the quarter deck of a man-of-war was at least 30 feet above the water; add to this measurement his own height (he being rather a tall man), and the reader can then appreciate the terrific power of the animal's tail. I may here mention that this habit of springing out of the water is called "breaching" by whalers. Besides the great muscular apparatus which has just been mentioned, the whale possesses another muscle which surrounds the body; it is scientifically and happily called the "panniculus carnosus"—or "fleshy bag"—and is developed in various ways, according to the animal. It is with this muscle that the dog shakes his skin when he comes out of the water. The hedgehog has it very powerfully developed in order to enable it to coil itself into the spiky ball with which we are so familiar. The manis, armadillo, and echidna also possess it, and use it for a similar purpose. Man has but very little of it, the chief vestiges being the muscles of the face, which give to the human countenance its changing expressions. The whale has it for two purposes. He wants it to enable him to bend his body—a function easily observed in the dolphins as they curve their graceful course through the sea; but chiefly he needs it because by contracting it he can make his body heavier than a corresponding bulk of water. This he has no difficulty in doing, and when he wishes to seek the surface he has only to relax the pressure, when the body regains its original size and becomes lighter than the proportionate bulk of water. By means of this muscle the hippopotamus, the elephant and the seal can sink themselves below the surface and rise again without moving a limb. For want of it a man cannot perform this feat, and the best swimmer in the world would not be able to sink and rise again to the surface without moving hand or foot.

A Japanese Baby.

St. Nicholas.

When Kine, the little Japanese baby, was 100 days old she was carried to the temple, just as some American parents take their little children to the church to have them christened, though Kine's parents do not know or worship the true God. The priest wrote a prayer on a piece of paper and put it into the prayer bag, which was small and made of red crape, embroidered in white flowers and drawn together by silk cords. This bag containing the prayer was the "guard from evil," and it is devoutly believed by all Japanese to have the power of keeping children from evil spirits, from delusion by foxes—for the people think that foxes can cheat or enchant people—and from all dangers. This little red bag was attached to the girdle behind. After bestowing a gift in money upon the priest, the parents and relatives returned home with the little girl and held a great feast in her honor. Kine was carefully nursed and carried on the back of a faithful servant, who fastened her there by a long string or bandage drawn around the waist and legs of the child and crossed over the neck and shoulders of the maid. Her little head and bright eyes would bob on every side as her nurse walked or ran, and here she would go soundly asleep, or play as any baby would. She was never carried in any person's arms. Japanese babies seldom are. When Kine's aunts or cousins wished to coax her away from her nurse or mother they would hold their backs invitingly, and she would put out her little arms and go to one or another as she chose. Clasping tightly the neck of the favored one, and held there by the feet or legs, she would be as happy as if cuddled up in the arms. As the baby grew and began to walk little sandals made of straw were put on her feet. These were fastened on by passing the great toe through a loop. When she was a year old, her hair, which had been shaved, was allowed to grow a little and then tied on the top in a very funny fashion. Every year it was worn differently.

In Case of War With Russia.

The Saturday Review.

Russian finance is in an extremely bad state, but a war with England would cripple that finance in a variety of ways—directly, as every one can see, by increasing largely the military expenditure, and indirectly by the blockade of the Russian ports. At present the Russian export trade consists almost entirely of raw material, such as corn, flax, hemp, and the like. A war would immediately lead to the blockade of the whole of the Russian ports, and all these products would be shut in, or else could be exported only through Germany and Austria. The roundabout export would increase greatly the expense, and there would consequently be an immense falling off in the exports of the empire. The peasants, already crippled by exorbitant taxation and low prices, would be ruined by this prohibition of exports; their markets would be closed against them, and they would have no profitable sale of their surplus production. The result might be an agricultural revolt; but in any case it would increase enormously the difficulties of the government in meeting the interest upon its foreign debt. In the case of India, on the other hand, there would be no blockade; while the Russian blockade would diminish the competition with Indian wheat, and would thus benefit the Indian farmers. Furthermore, if actual invasions were averted, and the war was fought out in Central Asia, Indian production would be stimulated by demands of all kinds for the supply of the troops, and in the long run, doubtless, markets would be opened up in Central Asia for many Indian products. The cost of the war at the same time would be very heavy, would disorganize Indian finance, and press heavily upon the Indian tax-payer. But against these disadvantages is to be set, undoubtedly, the stimulus to productions of all kinds to which we have referred. Nor is there any reason to suppose that there is anything like so large a speculation for the rise in the case of Indian government securities as is known to exist in the case of Russian government securities. Therefore it is not probable that the fall in Indian government securities would be nearly as heavy as in Russian government securities, and, in fact, the fall that has now occurred is due not exclusively to political causes.

A Japanese Girl's Toilet.

M. C. Griffis, in St. Nicholas for March.

When a Japanese girl gets up in the morning, she washes her face, but does not have to dress her hair. That is attended to but once a week. The hair dresser comes to the house and arranges her jet black locks in the fashion for little girls of her age. So she has no trouble about her hair, and after her bath the servant assists her to powder her neck with a small white brush. She puts a little red paint on her lower lip, and a little gilding in the middle. When she removes her sleeping dress, she has on only a short skirt, which is simply a square piece of cloth, crape, or silk, tied around the waist. No other under clothing is worn.

In making her toilet for the day, she first puts on a garment made usually of some coarse material, not very long, and reaching only to the waist, but with long sleeves. On the neck of this garment is sewed a deep fold of scarlet or some bright-colored crape or silk. A long, straight skirt of blue or red crape, silk, or wool is tied around the waist and over all three of these garments is worn the kimono, or dress. This is of some dark color, and made of some coarse spun silk or thick crape. For festivals and holidays the dresses are of very fine material and very handsome. The outer dress is simply a wrapper reaching to the feet, with very long and wide sleeves hanging nearly to the ground, and used as pockets. On each shoulder a deep tuck is made which extends to the waist, thus making a little fullness for the skirt. But the dress has no gathers, and is straight all the way down. The neck is adorned with a wide piece of black velvet or satin, which reaches nearly to the waist, and the dress is crossed over the bosom and confined by a girdle. Over this is worn a very wide sash, a piece of brocaded silk or satin, stiff with embroidery in gold or silver, lined with soft silk, and fastened behind in a very large bow. When these are all on, but barefooted, or if in cool weather, in white mitten-socks, made to reach only to the ankle, and with a place in which to put the great toe (just as mittens have a place for the thumb), she goes out to say, "Ohaio," or good morning, to her father and mother.

The Happy Samoans.

Samoa a Hundred Years Ago, and Long Before. By George Turner, LL. D.

"The system," writes Mr. Turner "of a common interest in each other's property is still clung to by the Samoans with great tenacity. They consider themselves at liberty to go and take up their abode anywhere among their friends, and remain without charge as long as they please. And the same custom entitles them to beg and borrow from each other to any extent. Boats, tools, garments, money, etc., are all freely loaned to each other, if connected with the same tribe or clan. A man cannot bear to be called stingy or disobliging. If he has what is asked, he will either give it or adopt the worse course of telling a lie about it by saying that he has it not, or that it is promised to some one else. This communistic system is a sad hindrance to the industries, and eats like a canker-worm, at the roots of individual and national progress. No matter how hard a young man may be disposed to work, he cannot keep his earnings; all soon passes out of his hands into the common circulating currency of the clan to which he belongs. The only thing which reconciles one to bear with it is that it gives place to the individual independence of more advanced civilization is the fact that with such a state of things no poor laws are needed. The sick, the aged, the blind, the lame and even the vagrant, has always a house and home and food and raiment, as far as he considers he needs it. A stranger may at first sight think a Samoan one of the poorest of the poor, and yet he may live ten years with that Samoan and may not be able to make him understand what poverty really is in the European sense of the word. "How is it?" he will always say; "no food! Has he no friends? No house to live in? Where did he grow? Are there no houses belonging to his friends? Have the people there no love for each other?""

The Constitution.

Goldwin Smith, in the Contemporary Review.

The written constitution is the political Bible of the United States, and without it all would soon be usurpation and confusion. A written constitution in no way interferes with the freedom of development which is the supposed privilege of the unwritten. It only provides that development shall proceed in the way of regular and legal amendment, and not in that of violent collision and intimidation by street parades. The system of constitutional amendment works perfectly well in the United States. The power might be safely reposed in the people at large. Men who are not competent to vote on the complex question of the general policy of the country, and at the same time on the merits of the candidates, are competent to vote on a single question submitted by itself, and with regard to which, moreover, there is little danger of corruption or illicit influence. But the nation at large ought, by petition sufficiently signed, or in some other way, have the power of initiating constitutional amendments or compelling their submission by the government as well as of rejecting them when submitted. Elective rulers, installed in power, are no more willing to part with it than kings. Such a body as the American house of representatives, though it might become a sheer political nuisance, would never take the first step in reform. There ought to be a power of enforcing change, when the necessity for it has become apparent to the nation, without having recourse to a violent revolution, or even to intimidation such as is being used in default of a better means to wrest the veto from the house of lords.

The Arab and the European.

The Spectator.

The Arab is probably, man for man, the fighting equal of the European. He is physically unchanged since he destroyed the Roman legionary and his barbarous auxiliary, swept the fierce Visigoths up to the Pyrenees, and contended during two centuries with the picked warriors of Europe for the possession of Syria, which he ultimately retained; but, nevertheless, he will not win now. He can charge as Englishmen charge, but it will be in vain. The six hundred at Balaklava were not braver than the 540 who got inside the British square at Abu-Klea, and staid there dead on the ground; but 40,000 of them will not disperse 20,000 Englishmen. The physique, and the bravery, and the self sacrifice of the children of Shem will all, when the crowning moment arrives and the fate of half the world hangs in the balance, be as completely wasted as if they were attacking higher beings. The Arab has lost nothing in the ages, but the European has gained something, some imperceptible moral quality—brute though he often is, some new intellectual faculty—ignorant animal as he often seems, which enables him to use, as his rival cannot, resources as open to his rival as himself. There is nothing whatever to prevent a regiment of dervishes from Kordofan from acquiring the discipline of the guards, using the rifles of the guards, or destroying the guards whenever they outnumber them; but we all know they cannot do it. Something is wanting, be it what it will, some quality that goes to make up strenuousness; and the want is fatal.

The Drink Question in America.

The National Review.

A dry, keen, exhilarating air, as well as an intense nervous sensibility, renders powerful alcoholic stimulants unnecessary, over exciting, unpleasant, as well as injurious. Partly from temperament, a temperament which in itself must be largely the result of climate, partly from the direct influence of their drier, keener atmosphere, American woman feel no need of alcohol; American men who do indulge in it, rather as a relief from brain excitement than as an excitant itself, suffer far more than we do from the indulgence. The number of drunkards or hard drinkers in the older states is, we believe, very much smaller than in England, even at the present day. But the proportion of lunatics made by drink seems to be much larger. In America alone teetotalism has been the serious object of social and legislative coercion. The Maine liquor law failed; but it is enforced in garrisons and colleges, while in many states social feeling and sectarian discipline forbid wine and spirits to women and clergymen, and habitual indulgence therein, however moderate, is hardly compatible with a high reputation for religious principle or strict morality. But this case, like that of the early Mohammedans, is the case of a people whose climate is unsuited to alcohol, whose very atmosphere is stimulant.

Lord Wolseley on Correspondents.

Wolseley's Soldier's Pocket Book.

Newspaper correspondents, and all that race of drones, are an incumbrance to an army. They eat the rations of fighting men and do not work at all. Without saying so directly you can lead your army to believe anything, and, as a rule in all civilized nations, what is believed by the army will very soon be credited by the enemy, having reached him by the spies or through the medium of these newly invented curses to armies—I mean the newspaper correspondents.

An Egyptian Engagement.

SUAKIM, March 19.—A force started at seven this morning in the direction of Hasheen. Each man had one day's rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition. The troops at ten o'clock were three miles from the city. Cavalry had been sent to beat up the enemy and fighting is expected at any moment.

NOON—General Graham inspected all the troops this morning except the Shropshire, Berkshire and Surrey regiments. Five hundred of the enemy were seen on the hills near Hasheen. The cavalry, mounted infantry and Indian infantry were sent to reconnoitre while the guards acted as reserve. The enemy retreated before the British advance. The head of the British column is now close to Hasheen.

The mounted infantry and scouts supported by the main body of guards, marching six hundred yards behind, advanced to the base of the hill near Hasheen. Scouts reaching the summit of the hills discovered Arabs in the valley. The Arabs at once retired to shelter, but fifty remaining in sight. When the British advanced to the ridge of hills the Hadendowah tribe rushed from ambush and attacked the attack. During this Captain Birsch was speared through the shoulder. The Arabs got within ten yards of the British line before the latter opened a regular fire, which the enemy promptly replied to. Four infantry men were killed and three wounded. Several Hadendowahs were wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant O'Connor, whose horse was shot from under him. The British retired, the Arabs showing no disposition to follow. During the engagement on the ridge the Bengal cavalry took many prisoners. It was ascertained by reconnoissance that the Arabs were in large bodies along the entire range of hills.

SUAKIM, March 20.—The enemy's loss in yesterday's engagement is unknown. Letters were found in the Arab chief's tent from Osman Digna, telling him to hold his position at any cost, to act strictly on the defensive, and not to trust people in the Suakim district. Osman Digna's last orders to the Arabs were to withdraw in order to lure the English among the hills, when Osman intended to sally out from Quemai and prevent the British from retreating.

The New Egyptian Loan.

LONDON, March 18.—Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, in the commons said the Egyptian financial agreement signed recently guaranteed a loan of forty-five million dollars, to be used in lifting the Egyptian debt. The guarantee of this loan by other powers does not confer any right to interference with England's internal administration of Egyptian affairs. The loan will be liquidated by the payment of $1,575,000 annually, this sum to constitute a first charge against Egyptian revenues until the entire loan is liquidated. All foreigners resident in Egypt will be taxed. An exhaustive investigation will be made into the revenue earning capacity of Egypt. While the inquiry is in progress there will be a five per cent reduction of interest on Suez canal shares. The agreement also empowers the khedive, in event of the necessity of further reductions during the inquiry, to summon an international commission to make them. Interest on the loan guaranteed is not to exceed 3½ per cent. If any default in the payment of principal or interest should occur each guaranteeing power is answerable.

Anglo-Russian Situation.

LONDON, March 17.—Gladstone in the commons this afternoon read a dispatch from Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, in reply to Granville's request to know if England's understanding of the arrangement with Russia was the same as that entertained by De Giers. "De Giers," Gladstone said, "states that Russian troops will not advance from the position now occupied by them provided the Afghans do not advance or unless some extraordinary reason should be given, such as disturbances in Pinjdeah. Stringent orders were sent to Russian commanders to use every possible means to avoid conflict or incitement to conflict. The above orders would be repeated." Several interrogatories were at once put. Gladstone declined to answer them and deprecated any further questioning of the government upon the question at present.

Gladstone, in connection with Afghan inquiries, stated that the demand of the British government for the withdrawal of the Russians from their advanced position had lapsed. This announcement was received with ironical cheers.

St. Patrick's Day.

DUBLIN, March 17.—Portadown was the scene of a serious riot to-day. A body of nationalist rioters wrecked the houses of certain obnoxious persons. Bands of Orangemen paraded the streets. Great excitement prevailed.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Various Irish societies celebrated the day by a parade, which was reviewed by Mayor Grace. Fine day and no trouble of any kind.

DUBLIN, March 17.—There was rioting to-day at Lurgan.

LONDON, March 17.—Parnell presided at a banquet in honor of St. Patrick's day. In proposing a toast to "The Irish Nation" he predicted better times were coming. He paid a high tribute to the enterprise of far-seeing manufacturers who had advanced the diversified industries of the land to the position they have now attained, but he thought if Irishmen and Irish women all over the world would use the excellent products of Irish toil while ever practicable to the exclusion of all other products the material prosperity of Ireland would be more quickly developed, her financial independence be secured, and her political independence would speedily follow.

Changing their Leader.

LONDON, March 19.—Northcote will withdraw from conservative leadership in the commons at the close of the present session, owing to the unabated discontent of many members of the conservative party. He will be succeeded by Hicks Beach, under sanction of the Marquis of Salisbury and the approval of Randolph Churchill.

Loyal Limerick

LIMERICK, March 19.—The chamber of commerce voted to present an address of welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is announced that the prince and princess will make a special visit to Limerick to allow the corporation to make the ceremony of presenting the address an imposing and memorable event.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Money abundant, 1½ to 1¾, closing, 1½; prime paper, 4 to 5. sterling exchange, 4.83½; demand, 4.86. Governments quiet with an advance of ¼ per cent in 3 per cents, and ⅛ per cent in registered 4½s, others unchanged; state securities firm on light sales. There was a decided revival in business on stock exchange to-day, accompanied by a general yielding in values which extended throughout the list. During the day the bears came more boldly to the front than for some time past, and there was apparently no great effort on the part of bulls to resist the attacks made on various active stocks. The morning opened with prices generally a shade lower and there was a show of firmness in early transactions, but this was followed quickly by a break in Pacific Mail accompanied by lower prices throughout the list, but especially in Union Pacific, Western Union, Delaware & Hudson and Jersey Central. The break during the forenoon in Pacific Mail was equal to 2½ per cent, and from ¼ to 1½ per cent in the remainder of the list. Sales 305,000.

3s	101¾	4s	122
Adams Express	133	American Express	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	122⅞	Erie	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	7¾	Preferred	27¾
Central Pacific	31½	N. Y. C.	84¼
Missouri Pacific	91	Union Pacific	42¾
Northwestern	94⅞	Wells Fargo	[illegible]
Preferred	130¾	Ontario	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	11⅜	Iron Silver	115
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	57⅞	Preferred	26
Northern Pacific	18⅛	Homestake	[illegible]
Preferred	42⅛	Sutro	[illegible]
C. C. & I. Co.	11⅝	Deadwood	[illegible]

A Book-Keeper's Fall.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—The Sentinel has to-night come into possession of facts which clearly indicate that the Racine Wagon and Carriage company has within the past year been defrauded of between $30,000 and $50,000 by W. [illegible] Spaulding, head book-keeper of the institution. About the middle of February Spaulding disappeared in company with Mamie Winston, a disreputable woman of this city, with whom he had been intimate, and they went to New Orleans, then to New York and from there to Buffalo. There Spaulding procured tickets for self and companion to an out-of-the-way point in Canada, but she gave him the slip and returned here to-day. Spaulding is said to be a son of the proprietor of a prominent hotel in Washington. He left a wife and two children nearly destitute at Racine.

An Outrage by Miners.

PITTSBURG, March 18.—While on the way home last night Latimore, superintendent of the Youghiogheny Slope mines at West Newton, was attacked by striking miners who concealed themselves along the roadside and assaulted him with a volley of stones and bricks. The assault was entirely unexpected and Latimore was so badly injured that he will probably die. About 50 miners have been working at the old price and refused to join the strike. This caused bitter feeling, and yesterday all the strikers and their wives stood about the mouth of the pits and abused the workmen. Latimore interfered, hence the assault.

Victims of an Avalanche.

BOZEMAN, M. T., March 18.—James Pallesford and the party which went up Bridger canon to rescue the Schlossman party, buried in a snow avalanche, returned to-day with the bodies of Schlossman, one of the Lazard brothers and [illegible] Smith. The other Lazard could not be found. The slide had crushed in their cabin and all were badly crushed. They were dug out of eight feet of snow with timbers across their bodies. The corpses were hauled by hand through deep snow five miles to where horses could be used. The parties must have been dead three weeks. All were buried this afternoon.

Chicago's Pork Trade.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Howard White & Co.'s review of the pork packing industry at Chicago for the year ending March 1, 1885, shows the aggregate number of hogs slaughtered for packing purposes during that period was 4,223,000. The number of cattle slaughtered during the same period was 1,270,000 head, 70 per cent of which was required for the dressed beef trade.

Bank Failure.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 19.—Y. W. Klein & Co., private bankers, closed their doors this morning. The Dunkards are the chief depositors. The liabilities are about forty thousand. Klein was cashier of the concern and is not known to possess any assets. The company is believed to have been a myth.

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DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

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Three months	2.50	One month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$2 00	Six months	$1.00
Three months	.50	One month	.25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Senator Lowbert is in town. His course in the legislature seems to have been in favor of economy and we cannot criticise without discrimination without acknowledging this.

The legislature is now considering a bill to regulate charges of gas companies. The rate is fixed for cities of over 30,000 inhabitants. Meanwhile the people are arranging to regulate the legislature at the next election.

Cleveland has made less than one appointment a day so far. There are about 100,000 office holders. At this rate it will require about three hundred years "to turn the rascals out." The duties, business of this year is office seeking.

Secretary Lamar seems to be correcting some of the waste of public funds in the interior department. The government is no longer to provide a private carriage for the secretary and his family or pay men as clerks to act as drivers.

We publish this morning the appropriations made by the council to the ensuing year. It does not differ very much from the year before except in regard to the sinking fund. In other respects the appropriations are made lower as a general thing where a change is made.

An effort will be made to induce Alderman Hughes to be a candidate for re-election. We hope he will accept. He has been a useful alderman the past year, outside of all cliques. He has fearlessly and faithfully done his duty. We should keep him in position in the council.

The lawyers in the legislature are much afraid of making it easy for merchants to collect bills and are trying to pass a bill which shall protect the wages of workingmen. These same lawyers all secured the passage of a bill which secures their pay by allowing them to deduct it from all moneys in their hands.

Our legislators want to regulate everybody but themselves. They should try to regulate the steals from the treasury they are now endorsing and are accomplices in. They cannot draw attention from their own sins by railroad legislation. The "dear people" will estimate their faithfulness by their own appropriation bills rather than by any claptrap legislation.

There is no disguising the fact that democrats are much disappointed in Cleveland because he is not turning republicans out of office. The average democrat seems to think that Cleveland has no more important business to do than turning republicans out of office. But it is a matter of congratulation that he can see some higher work before him than this.

We print this morning a very sensible article on prohibition from one of the most steady supporters of prohibition in this city. It shows an appreciation of the logic of events and the wisdom of striving for the possible rather than the impossible. We hope that those prohibitionists who have opposed any modification of the law will think over the sentiments expressed in this letter.

Gladstone is very fortunate. When the agitation over the relief of Gordon last April threatened to overthrow his administration the discussion of the franchise bill turned the attention of the people and he won back his strength. The Russian complication is serving the same purpose in turning attention from the fall of Khartoum. Gladstone could probably now withdraw from Soudan without much censure.

The republic is growing more and more fond of its nominee, Mr. F. B. Wells. He is a man who grows on acquaintance. There seems to be a disposition to raise some false issues in this contest. But the effort in Mr. Wells' case is apparently fruitless. He has all the requisites for a good mayor. It is useless in talking of the qualifications of a mayor to lay stress on any qualifications that are not necessary to an efficient and faithful mayor.

There will be a choice between a prohibition that will prohibit and a prohibition that is now allowing, and usually has allowed, free whisky. It is time that we gave up some of our professions and did some practicing. It is better to have a law of less orthodox theory that will be enforced, than our present hypocritical law. It is time that the well grounded sneers at the discrepancy between our professions and practices should cease. Let us try to get these two things nearer together. We have posed long enough. Let us have some action.

There are only twenty days more of the legislature. It is well. The general appropriation bill, without any special appropriations already exceeds the amount that the state can raise by taxation. There was a deficit of $350,000 at the beginning of the year. It is not unlikely that this amount will reach $500,000 or $600,000 before the end of the year. We are hurrying toward bankruptcy very fast. The legislature has adopted some make-believe economy in discharging certain clerks, but this amounts to little. The best they can do is to pass the appropriation bills and go home.

A few very unwise friends of prohibition seem determined to misrepresent the proposed modifications of the ordinance. It is not proposed to allow the sale of any liquor except for mechanical or medicinal purposes. But it allows the sale so that respectable druggists will be willing to take out licenses. Such a modification will stop the free whiskey. There are some men who care more for the abatement of the evils of the liquor traffic than a law that represents the most advanced prohibition theory. Such men want a law that will stop the saloon business and prevent the sale in packages except for medicinal purposes. At present things are as bad as they can be with a stringent ordinance and a council in favor of the present ordinance. Nobody thinks of obeying the law and it is violated with the utmost impunity. At the present time this class of radical prohibitionists seems to be in close league with the saloon democrats.

Several friends and pupils of Mr. Krauss have requested him to deliver some lectures on German literature. In response to this request, Mr. Krauss will deliver a course of four lectures which are advertised elsewhere. The subjects are very well selected and cannot fail to interest the more intelligent people of this city. Mr. Krauss is a thorough scholar and has made a careful study of the subjects on which he lectures. He is a native of Germany and therefore brings to his study not only a fine literary taste, but the love and appreciation which a scholar must have for the classics in his own tongue. Mr. Krauss was for seven years a teacher of German at Harvard and for five years at the Boston school of technology. At the latter school he delivered three years in succession a "Lowell course" of lectures on German language and literature. This shows how well prepared he is for such a work and also the esteem in which he was held as a teacher of the German language and literature in the chief educational centre of the country. The lectures are of a popular character and intended to deepen the interest in the study of the German classics. It is seldom that we have the opportunity to urge on our readers' attention a course of lectures so profitable and so interesting. On Tuesday morning we shall publish a synopsis of the lectures.

It will be noticed in the council proceedings that there was a tie vote on the proposition to submit to the people the question of whether the present ordinance should be modified so as to allow the sale of liquor in packages for medical and mechanical purposes only. Unless there is some change in the council, no such proposition will be submitted to the people. We regret that this is so, and believe it is a severe blow at prohibition. We have elected prohibition councils for years, and none of them have carried out the law. The present council is against any modification of the law, yet permits and winks at the most flagrant daily violations of the law. It practically refuses to give the people a chance to express any opinion as to whether there shall be any modification or not. The present council cannot find any justification for its course. It has been and is permitting free whiskey in this city. It refuses either to execute the present law or make a law that can be executed. The friends of saloons in this city could ask for no better help than the council is giving. If the law as it is can be executed why has not the council executed it? Can any reasons be given that are not likely to exist hereafter? Why is it with so radical a council and with so strong an ordinance, that we have freer whiskey now than at any time in half a dozen years? These are questions that are deserving of consideration. Had this council been as strenuous in executing this law as it is strenuous in opposing any change, there would be some sense and consistency in its position. We do not need so much prohibitionists in theory in the council as prohibitionists in action. It is not so much having a good prohibition law on the statute book as having the law, whatever it is, enforced. We do not believe the present ordinance can secure what is desired. But if it is to remain in force, then the council instead of opposing change should show some energy in making it respected. Nothing that has happened the past year has been so detrimental to the cause of prohibition as the action taken by the council last night.

BACKBONE GRANT.

A week ago we drew attention to the very unfair report given of Senator Van Wyck's speech on the "Backbone" grant. The speech was short and would have taken less room, it seems, than the report given of Senator Teller's speech. The omissions from Senator Van Wyck's speech are striking. The brief history of the fraudulent grant was omitted entirely. The part referring to congressional action was omitted. While the part of Senator Teller's speech referring to acts of congress was reported in full. The report we published leaves the impression that a congressional action was favorable to the railroad. The speech of Senator Van Wyck gives another impression and his statements were unchallenged except as to the size of the majority. The speech of Senator Van Wyck is as follows:

* * * * * * * * *

This last chapter is the most remarkable in the mysterious record of the Backbone railroad.

In 1871 a large grant was given this road with condition that it should be completed in five years. During that time not a mile was built; its only act was to issue millions in bonds. Five more years passed; its grant became doubly dead. Not a foot of road constructed; its route had not even been definitely located; it was absolutely bankrupt. Debts for salary of officers, for the pictures which adorned its bonds, could not be collected.

Where were the executive departments of this government then that they did not interfere and protect the public domain and the rights of the people? It may be replied, where was congress then? Certainly. But that prince of [illegible] historians, Huntington, in his interesting letters to his friend Colton, forcibly portrays the management, the means and cost of controlling legislative bodies, but the people will be slow to believe that such influences can reach the executive departments.

It will be claimed that the New Orleans and Pacific in 1881 became the successor of the Backbone, and not the road mentioned in the grant, but a road on the faith or expectation of this grant, dead and forfeited by reasons of conditions twice broken. But mark, this New Orleans and Pacific was incorporated in 1875 as a rival to the Backbone, and commenced work during the lifetime of the grant, and continued its work during the period of the second five years, with bitter denunciations against its rival, and with repeated attempts to have its grant forfeited by congress, and modestly asked the transfer to itself. The committee were willing to declare forfeiture but not the transfer. To the schemers behind the New Orleans and Pacific—the Central and Southern Pacific—it became actually necessary to have a road of their own to the Gulf. And the New Orleans and Pacific boldly proclaimed that they had the means and would push the road to New Orleans without aid or aid, and they did.

The Gould and Huntington crowd were scheming with this as they were with Scott and the Texas Pacific—the same tactics and the same influences. They fought Scott hoping to secure the large grant. They fought the Backbone hoping to secure their dead grant.

They would not consent that congress should forfeit this grant, unless they would at the same time convey to them. This proposition was so infamous that congress, manipulated as Huntington certifies, would not consent. They preferred to take the chances to force an assignment from the bankrupt company of the dead grant.

Marvelous audacity, but in the face of the dead grant; when they were demanding and, at much necessary outlay of money, convincing congress that this grant in the hands of the Backbone should be forfeited and in the end received from the same bankrupt road the assignment of this, as claimed by themselves, worthless grant, in 1881, when the New Orleans & Pacific had nearly completed their road.

There was never a definite location of the line by either road. The Backbone operators were never willing to put money enough in its treasury for that purpose, and the New Orleans & Pacific did not consider it necessary, as they were antagonizing the land grant road; they did not attempt to comply with the law, as they knew the only way for them to obtain it was by stealing, in which they have partially succeeded, against the protest of the nation and a portion of congress.

This claimed that there was a special meeting of the cabinet the last act of the last meeting to legalize this land. Did the actual settlers on this land have any advocates there, and were their rights protected? Under the granting act the right to preemption and homestead was guaranteed until the line of road was definitely fixed. The report of the land office of 1881 said it was not fixed then, and the opinion of the attorney general of June 13, 1883, which will probably figure in this discussion states that it had never been fixed. The law secured this right. Did the cabinet protect them, or were they turned over to the tender mercies of this corporation?

It is further claimed, by way of apology or defense that Mr. Kirkwood desired the opinion of the attorney general as to the validity of this grant. With few notable exceptions the history of the land bureau of the interior department is a record of the demands of land grant corporations and decrees of the department in obedience thereto; but when the demand has been too exacting an opinion of the attorney general was sought behind which to escape until the storm of public indignation passed by. In this case the attorney general was equal to the occasion and sustained the reputation of the office in that direction.

Very earnest arguments by Judges Dillon, Greene and Storrepont on behalf of Gould and Huntington were made before the attorney general, but alas! no one appeared on behalf of the people. From all the officers of this great nation no one appeared to defend the public domain. No wonder the attorney general readily accepted the arguments of Gould's attorneys.

The ingenuity of an attorney general is valuable to suggest doubts where none exist and then resolve these doubts in favor of the corporation. In the forty-eighth congress the public lands committee of the house reported in favor of forfeiture, but by some political legerdemain it was afterward referred to the judiciary committee to report as to legality of forfeiture, a majority reporting adversely, which was sustained in the house by close vote. That the symmetry of history may be preserved it is hoped that some Huntington may hereafter give sketches of the means and manner of this achievement.

The senate committee on public lands reported a bill forfeiting a portion of the lands, which was placed on the calendar but was not reached during the short session.

Fearing an attempt would be made to obtain patents a protest was prepared and signed by members of both houses, most of them on the public lands committees, respectfully asking that action be withheld as the subject-matter was under consideration in the senate. The question of forfeiture belonged to congress. The controversy had not been concluded. This grant had been held for ten years and more without any attempt to comply with the conditions; and what right had that company or its assigns to stand at the doorway of congress and demand immediate action at the peril of being compelled to deliver nearly a million acres of land worth from seven to ten million dollars? By what mysterious power could they coerce this government into an extra session of the cabinet in its expiring days and secure action which will be sought to foreclose congress and the people from effective action to defend the spoiler of his prey? What right has even the president and cabinet to waive broken conditions? That power is vested in congress alone. But why this haste?

Why should clerks work nights and insult the religious sentiment of the nation by working Sunday? What the necessity, public or otherwise? This republic was not to perish on the 4th of March; its continuity was not disturbed by changing the executive; there was no suspension of power and duties; all business proceeded as heretofore. Was all other business concluded and finished by March 4th in the interior department? Did other of the executive departments work their force nights and Sunday to have the incoming administration start with only new business?

The people will ask, Why this haste? Was it dangerous to trust the representatives of the people in the next congress? Was it dangerous to trust the incoming administration to do justice to the men claiming this grant? Was there danger the rights of settlers on these lands would be recognized and the public domain protected by the incoming administration? If so, then it evidently has not been instated too soon.

I desire to give this public notice that the legality of these patents will be contested, so that purchasers of bonds now to be issued may not claim the protection accorded to innocent purchasers without notice.

It is evident that the controversy has only begun. Secretary Lamar has suspended the issuing of all patents. Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, who has just taken his seat, is taking an active interest in the matter. He knows all the facts connected with the grant and believes it to be a huge steal.

LITERARY.

Mr. Sala's book, "A Journey Due South; Travels in Search of 'Sunshine,'" has just been published in London.

The Century company are to print 250,000 copies of the April number containing General McClellan's war article.

The original drawings of Vedder's illustrations to Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat are now on exhibition at the Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Gottsberger of New York has published a new romance by George Ebers, entitled "Serapis," the translation by Clara Bell.

The Methodist Book Concern are to begin at once the publication of a new Sunday school paper. Dr J. H. Vincent is to be the editor.

The volumes of the Rev. Phillips Brooks' sermons will shortly be issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. They will be bound in paper and will be inexpensive.

Professor Masson declares that Mr. Froude's mood as a commentator on the Carlyles "was too uniformly like that of a man driving a hearse."

Funk & Wagnalls have in press two new stories by Julian Hawthorne, one entitled "The Countess Almara's Murder," the other "The Trial of Gideon."

The novel in verse with which Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith) hopes to follow up the success of "Lucille," is to be entitled "Glen Averil; or the Metamorphoses"

Professor Archibald Alexander, of Columbia college, is preparing an article for the forthcoming number of The Presbyterian Review on the philosophy of Bishop Berkeley.

Sir Theodore Martin will probably write a biographical sketch of Prince Leopold to be prefixed to a collection of the prince's public addresses which the queen has in preparation.

Facts About Prohibition.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

Probably no one will deny that there is among the earnest friends of prohibition in this city an honest difference of opinion as to what kind of ordinances will most effectually stop the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. If making ordinances is all that is necessary, such ordinances we have, but nevertheless the sale goes on, sales in packages, unrestricted, to anybody and everybody with little or no more restraint than to the merchants selling calico. Now I have always been rated a radical temperance man, which reputation I desire to have as long as I live. Yet I think I have earned some necessary facts, as to the restraining and prohibiting of the sale of intoxicating liquors. One fact is that laws in ordinances in advance of the public sentiment, cannot or will not be executed. Our own history in this city I think proves the fact. Open selling drinks to be drank on the premises can be put down easy enough, but selling by packages for medicinal and mechanical purposes can hardly be suppressed. I think because the public sentiment is not in favor of prohibiting the sale for such purposes.

It may be said that there is an ordinance licensing druggists to sell for medicinal purposes, on a regular prescription from a regular physician under $1,000 bonds. I understand the prescription clause prevents a druggist taking out a license, and hundreds of persons in the city and country who think it wrong to compel them to pay a physician for a prescription, also to, as they think, acknowledge it is not safe for them to use it in any way without paying a doctor for his opinion whether it would be beneficial for them; all these and others wink at the violation of the ordinance, so that druggists sell without asking whether it is for medicine or beverage, because the ordinance is not in accord with public sentiment.

It is asked what shall we do then? If I had the power I would have the council recommend that at all the polling places in this city, at the next election, there should be provided an extra ballot box, in which the voters in this city may express themselves, something as follows:

"For or against license to druggists to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical uses only, without a physician's prescription."

In this way get at the mind of the voters in this city. And then I would have the council carry out the wishes of the people; if for license, make an ordinance with proper penalty and restriction much like the present ordinance with the doctor's prescription left out. If the vote is to sustain the present ordinance, then go ahead and sustain it. But some prohibitionists will say under such an ordinance everybody who wishes will procure liquors under the cloak of medicinal uses. I answer they do that now without any cloak. Even then we lose nothing. But I think there is not so radical a prohibitionist in this city who will say any druggist, under bonds, and required to keep a register of the names of all who purchase liquors of him, will be as careless as to whom he sells as now, when there is no restraint whatever. Yet we have ordinances which can and will be enforced, and restraints the general evil, just as fast as public sentiment will permit, and be more anxious to educate public sentiment, than to pass laws and ordinances which public sentiment will not execute.

S. H. G.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

One can hardly say that the influence of the pulpit is declining when there are so many volumes of sermons by eminent preachers continually pouring from the presses of England and America. We note that the first series of Phillips Brooks's sermons has reached the 10th thousand and the second series the [illegible] thousand. The demand for them is so great that both series are now issued in paper covers as well as in cloth.

The experiment now on foot in Harvard university of the undenominational teaching of theology is one which will be watched with much interest by devout scholars both lay and clerical throughout the country. The following extract from President Eliot's annual report will cast light on the success of the experiment thus far. He writes, "Of the six professors in the Divinity school, two are Unitarian ministers, one a Unitarian layman, two Baptist ministers, and one an orthodox Congregationalist minister. There is no more harmonious faculty in the university and none more completely devoted to the unbiased search for truth. No denominational differences have ever been perceptible in faculty discussions upon studies and discipline and no differences of opinion have arisen concerning the award of scholarships or other beneficiary aid to meritorious students of different denominational connections. The quality of the students of this school has been so much improved that they now constitute the most highly educated body of professional students connected with the university, and the class of distinguished for capacity, enthusiasm and devotion to duty."

G. Stanley Hall, the eminent professor of pedagogics in the John Hopkins university at Baltimore, has been writing in the Andover Review on the New Psychology. He concludes his last article in the following fine and suggestive strain:

"Is it not plain that the average adolescent of to-day needs a basis for his morality in belief? that youth are liable to be ethically enfeebled without some hypothesis of the larger relations of life. There is no youthful heroism or self-sacrifice without devotion to something outside of and above self. The religious mind was never so susceptible to so wide a range of philosophic truth as now. It was an instinct at bottom religious that gave birth to philosophy and which now inclines most young men to it in our colleges; and it can and must do for the society and the ripening of this instinct to full many maturity what nothing else in the way of intellectual culture can ever do. The new psychology which brings simply a new method and a new standpoint to philosophy is I believe Christian to its root and centre; and its final mission in the world is not merely to trace petty harmonies and small adjustments between science and religion but to flood and transfuse the new and vaster conceptions of the universe and man's place in it now slowly taking form and giving to reason a new cosmos and involving momentous and far reaching practical and social consequences—with the old scriptural sense of unity, rationality and love beneath and above all, with all its wide consequences. The Bible is being slowly re-revealed as man's great text-book in psychology—dealing with him as a whole, his body, mind and will, in all the larger relations to nature and society which has been so misappreciated simply because it is so deeply divine."

When we see the million rain crops of the shower we say, with reason, There must be one great sea from which all these crops have come. When we see the countless rays of light we say, with reason, There must be one great central sun from which all these are sent forth. And when we see, as it were, countless rays of goodness scattered about in the world—a little good in this man and a little good in that—shall we not say there must be one great sea, one central sun of goodness from whence all goodness comes? And where can that center of goodness be but in the very character of God himself?—Canon Kingsley.

A friend just from Salt Lake informs us that a general alarm is felt among the Mormon leaders. "Not for twenty years at least," says the Independent, "has the heart of Mormondom been in such a flutter and palpitation as of late over the prosecutions and convictions of polygamy. The chief shepherds almost without exception have concealed themselves or incontinently fled the territory. It is estimated that since January 1st some 250 have disappeared from Salt Lake alone, and from other towns in proportion. The conviction is very general in Utah that if such terrible pressure continues a few months longer the church will surrender.

The Masai.

Through Masai land—Joseph Thomson.

A more remarkable or unique race does not exist on the continent of Africa—indeed I might safely say in the two hemispheres. In their physique, manners and customs, and religious beliefs they are distinct alike from the true negroes and from the Galla and Somali. They are the most magnificently modeled savages I have seen or even read of. Beautifully proportioned, they are characterized by the smooth and rounded outline of the Apollo type, rarely showing the knotted and brawny muscles of the true athlete. The women are very decently dressed in bullock's hide. They wear, by way of ornament, from 20 to 30 pounds of thick iron wire coiled round the limbs, arms, and neck, besides a great assortment of beads and iron chains. The men wear only a small kid skin garment round the shoulders and breast, that being of somewhat more ample dimensions among the married men. The most remarkable distinctions characterize the various epochs in the life history of the Masai. The boys and girls up to a certain age live with their parents, and feed upon curdled milk, meat, and grain. At the age of 12 with the girls, and from 12 to 14 years with the boys, they are sent from the married men's kraal to one in which there are only young unmarried men and women. There they live till they are married. At this stage the men are warriors, and their sole occupation is cattle lifting abroad and amusing themselves at home. The young women attend to the cattle, build the huts, and perform other necessary household duties. Both sexes are on the strictest diet. Absolutely nothing but meat and milk passes their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, or vegetable food are alike eschewed. So peculiar, indeed, are they in their notions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For several days the one is their sole diet, to be followed by the other after partaking of a powerful purgative. On killing a bullock they drink the blood raw, which doubtless supplies them with the necessary salts. In eating meat they always retire to the forest in small parties, accompanied by a young woman. So pleasant does the Masai warrior find this life that he seldom marries till he has passed the prime of life and begins to find his strength decline. The great war spear and heavy buffalo hide shield, the sword and the knobkerry, are then laid aside. For a month he dons the dress of an unmarried woman, and then becomes a staid and respectable member of Masai society. He goes no more to war, but devotes himself to the rearing of a brood of young warriors. His diet changes with his mode of life, and he may indulge in vegetable food, drink beer or spirits, and smoke or chew tobacco. At death the body is simply thrown out to the hyenas and the vultures.

How Long Ought a Man to Sleep.

The Gentleman's Magazine.

The latest authority on this vexed question, Dr. Yallis, says that the proper amount of sleep to be taken by a man is eight hours. So far as regards city life the estimate is probably correct. Proverbial wisdom does not apply to modern conditions of social existence. "Five hours for a man, seven for a woman, and nine for a pig," says one proverb; and a second, quoted by Mr. Hazlitt, in his English Proverbs, declares that "Nature requires five; custom gives (Pa. ows) seven; laziness takes nine; and wickedness eleven." These conclusions were, however, drawn from observation of country life. Physical fatigue is more easily overcome than intellectual. Which of us when traveling in the country or abroad, or in any way separated from the ordinary processes of thought and anxiety, has not found that he could, without difficulty, do with a couple of hours less sleep than he was in the habit of taking? Men, however, who follow any intellectual pursuit are exceptionally fortunate if the processes of restoration occupy less than seven hours. More frequently they extend to eight or nine hours. Kant, it is stated, took never less than seven hours. Goethe owned to requiring nine. Soldiers and sailors, on the other hand, like laborers, do with much less quantity. I am afraid to say how few hours the Duke of Wellington regarded as essential. A schoolmaster under whom at one time I studied, a hard-working man at the acquisition of languages, proclaimed loudly that he never took more than five hours' sleep. The hour at which he rose in the morning gave some color to this assertion. Only in after life did I discover that a two hours' post-prandial siesta was not included in that allowance.

Mrs. Leslie's Diamonds.

Interview in the Atlanta Constitution.

Frank Leslie died leaving his printing house terribly involved. Mrs. Leslie has redeemed it. She says: "I had the property in reach, and the assignees were ready to turn it over to me, but to get it it was necessary for me to raise $50,000. I borrowed the money, and I borrowed it from a woman. How happy I was when she signed the check, and how beautiful it seemed to me to see one woman helping another. I borrowed the money in June, and was to make the first payment of $5,000 on the 1st of November. On the 29th of October I paid back the $50,000 with interest. From June to the 29th of October I made $50,000 clear. I had also to pay $30,000 to the creditors who did not come under the contract. While I was paying this $50,000 of my husband's debts I spent but $30 for myself except for board. I lived in a little attic room without a carpet, and the window was so high that I could not get a glimpse of the sky unless I stood on a chair and looked out. When I had paid the debts and raised a monument to my husband then I said to myself, 'now for a great big pair of diamond earrings,' and away I went to Europe, and here are the diamonds."

The diamonds are perfect matches, twenty-seven carats in weight, and are nearly as large as nickels.

His Honest Opinion.

Albany Argus.

Nicholas Hill, the brightest lawyer probably that ever practiced at the Albany county bar, was a bluff, hearty, manly fellow, who always said what he meant and meant what he said. Of a deep, acute, logical mind, he was frank withal and could never successfully dissimulate or conceal his true sentiments. An amusing instance of this is given, when, upon a certain occasion, he apologized to a politician (we will call him Brown) for speaking of him in rather harsh terms at a great political meeting of those days. "Brown," said he, "I feel that I have said a great many hard things about you, and now that all the old issues are buried and the follies of the campaign at an end, I feel that I ought to make an apology to you for what has happened, and have it settled up." "Oh, don't mind that," replied Brown "let it pass. If you keep quiet in the future I will be satisfied." "No, no," persisted Hill, "I've called you a public thief, a liar and a scoundrel." "Never mind, I beg of you," was the polite answer. "But no," rejoined the lawyer; "I have called you a villain, a scoundrel, a trickster, and—and—I'll be hanged if I don't think so still!" It is not narrated that Brown laughed heartily at the candor of his legal friend.

The Mistress of the White House.

The Evangelist.

In looks Miss Cleveland reminds one of Anna Dickinson, perhaps because she wears her hair in the same style. Yet there is nothing mannish about her, and in private she is rather too modest than otherwise. Her voice is clear and her articulation distinct, making her a fine speaker. She has given frequent lectures at the Elmira Female college, which have been very popular with the young ladies. Her name is found in the last catalogue in the faculty as lecturer on medieval history. The country may congratulate itself upon having so intelligent and public-spirited a Christian woman in the White House.

Woman Not to be Trusted.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

"I tell you, sir, no woman can be fairly trusted!" exclaimed a cynical man to a friend; "why, just look at poor Sniffson. Didn't he love that wife of his? Didn't he consider her an angel? Didn't he fairly worship her? Didn't he think nothing was too good for her? And now has she requited him?" "How?" asked the other. "Gone and had twins—these hard times."

SUNDAY HAPPENINGS.

Unauthenticated reports were circulated in London announcing the fall of Kassala and the massacre of the garrison.

A tight rope walker, known as Leon, fell at Stockton, California, while giving an exhibition over a street, and broke his neck.

A citizens' meeting at Greeley endorsed H. B. 2N, concerning railroads, and requested Senator Freeman to vote for its passage without amendment.

Thomas Caffrey and John McAveney indulged in a prize fight at Plainville, Pennsylvania. McAveney's nose was smashed, and he lost the battle.

A bridge near Arlington, on the Texas Pacific railway, gave way under a passenger train, killing the fireman and injuring the engineer and two other train men.

In Myer county, West Virginia, Arthur Jackson, colored, killed a farmer named Perry by firing at him from a thicket. He was afterward arrested, made a confession, and a mob hanged him.

Eclipse Observations

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Owing to unfavorable weather no satisfactory observations of the annular eclipse could be taken here.

WASHINGTON, March 16,—A dozen or more officials at the naval observatory squinted at the sun to-day through smoked glasses and small-sized instruments. A large number of photographs of the eclipse were taken. Heavy clouds obscured the sun the greater part of the afternoon, so but few observations could be taken. A fraction more than one-half of the sun was covered at one time, as observed from this point. While prevented from taking as many observations and photographs as desired officers at the observatory express themselves well pleased with those obtained.

Engineers' Grievances.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—A committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers arrived here from Sedalia to-day and several other committee men are expected to arrive to-night, and P. M. Arthur, grand chief engineer of the brotherhood, will be here to-morrow. The object of this visit is to consult among themselves and then have a conference with Vice Presidents Hayes and Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific regarding some grievances which engineers claim they have against the company.

The Miners' Strike

PITTSBURG, March 16.—An Irwin, Pa., special says: In accordance with a resolution adopted Saturday between 1,500 and 2,000 coal miners struck for an advance of ten cents per ton in the price of mining. The situation of the strike elsewhere is unchanged. [illegible]

CITY COUNCIL.

The Corporation Refuse to Submit to the People

The Question of Amending the Liquor Ordinance.

Appropriations Made for the Next Fiscal Year.

The second regular March meeting of the city council was not called to order last evening until eight o'clock. There were present the mayor and a full board of aldermen, together with the clerk, city marshal, and water commissioner.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and after slight correction approved.

Captain Wilder from the committee on streets and ditches reported back with amendments a resolution relating to the planting of trees by individuals. The resolution provides that $1.50 shall be paid by the city for each tree found in good condition at the end of two years, but the street commissioner must be consulted before the planting. The mayor stated that there is in town a man willing to set trees grown from the seed at twenty five cents apiece. After an amendment as to the size of the trees, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Captain Wilder reported a communication from Commissioner Jones in regard to the extension of Walnut street to the mesa road. It was ordered that the deeds in the matter be exchanged when every one interested was ready, and that $60 be appropriated to pay Mr. Crowley. As to Walnut street north of the mesa road, the subject was laid on the table.

Captain Wilder reported further advising the purchase of a team of mules with harness and wagon for $325. Ordered that the purchase be made.

Alderman Rastall from the committee on water works recommended that the petition of A. L. Eaton and others asking for the extension of water pipes in the north part of town be granted. The committee recommended against granting the petitions of Frank Hobbs and others and of [illegible] Crawford and others for extensions.

The committee further recommended that a pipe be laid out the intersection of St. Vrain street with the main in the alley between Cascade and Tejon, and that a pipe be laid for about 800 feet along Cascade.

Mr. Rastall reported also some figures he had obtained in regard to water meters, and in regard to water rates charged in Denver for large quantities.

After considerable discussion it was ordered that the recommendation of the committee regarding the Cascade extension be carried out and that in case artesian pipe belonging to the city can be sold, the Cascade pipe be connected with the Platte avenue main.

Dr. Strickler, from the dispensary committee, reported that they had not yet been able to agree as to the best form in which to submit to voters the proposition in regard to changing the present liquor ordinance. Dr. Strickler submitted, not, however, as a committee report, the following as the proposition to be put to vote:

Shall the ordinance relating to intoxicating and malt liquors be so amended as to allow licensed druggists to sell the said liquors for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes in packages without the prescription of a physician, but upon written or printed applications therefor, properly signed by responsible persons—the said applications to be kept by the seller on a separate file, subject to inspection by the city council and sworn to quarterly by the seller as constituting, together with the prescriptions of physicians, complete files of all the sales of the said liquors during the time for which the same shall have been kept; said sales to be in conformity with such further general restrictions, or such other plans for restricting the same as the council may by ordinance adopt, and such special restrictions as they may from time to time find necessary to the good order and welfare of the community; and provided, further, that nothing in the amendment shall impair existing restrictions against the saloon or back room business or drinking on the premises where the said liquors may be obtained?

Mr. Hughes seconded the motion to adopt Dr. Strickler's proposition, but stated that he could not favor the licensing of druggists.

Captain Wilder read the substance of the instructions to the dispensary committee, and said that he could not give his assent to any formula that could be made in accordance with such instructions. He moved, as a substitute for Dr. Strickler's proposition, that the resolution of the council to submit to vote whether the ordinance shall be so amended as to allow the sale of liquor in packages be rescinded. He said that the present ordinances provide for all necessary cases, or everything in fact except the sale of liquor as a beverage. In regard to the sale of liquor as a beverage, in packages or otherwise, he read the clause in the Colorado Springs deeds and said that this clause made it impossible for this town in any way to allow any such sale. Such a proposition was entirely beyond any power of the council or of the people and he was opposed to submitting any such impossible question to popular vote.

Captain Wilder's speech was somewhat lengthy, and brought forth from Dr. Strickler a lengthy reply. The doctor said that the question did not affect the clauses in the deeds. He then criticised the present ordinance and declared that the present law is not enforced at all. He thought that the voice of the people should be heard in the matter.

Alderman Rastall then spoke on the question. He stated that he could not see the advantage of the change proposed. The present law is violated and cannot be enforced, why should it be in any wise different with a modified law? He thought the change would lessen the sale of liquor and the evil effects of liquor, no man would be more willing for the change. But he did not believe there would be one drop of liquor less sold.

He had understood that the proposition was to be, "Should liquor be sold in packages as a beverage?" That proposition, he was sure, would be voted down by a large majority.

Alderman Hughes said he had understood the question was to be whether we are to have practically free whisky as we have had in the past or are to have some curtailment. As for his part he was in favor of a strict prohibition policy and was not in favor of licensing drug stores.

Captain Wilder thought the proposition presented by Dr. Strickler was not of the kind the committee were appointed to report. Dr. Strickler's proposition amounts to the sale on the certificate of the buyer, and, in the opinion of Captain Wilder, men who want liquors would very easily get them under this proposed plan. The proposition amounts to legalizing the sale of liquor as a beverage, something that can not be done, and he was not willing to ask the people to vote for what they could not have even if they wanted it.

Dr. Strickler referred again to the imperfections of the present law, and asked why the other members of the committee did not submit a proposition more satisfactory. He favored a modification because, while things could certainly not be worse, he believed they would be better.

Mr. Rastall said the committee had not submitted a proposition because even he and Captain Wilder could not agree. The reason liquor could not now be legally obtained is that the druggists have refused to take out licenses. He was not in favor of suiting the ordinances to the convenience of persons now habitually violating them. If people are to drink liquor at all, he would as soon they should drink it in the back rooms of drug stores as in the back rooms of other buildings. Just as long as this council discusses this question just so long will the druggists stand out. The council should take a bold stand. Men should be willing to be "cranks" on the question.

Dr. Strickler said he had tried to accommodate his proposition to the ideas of Mr. Rastall.

Mr. Farrar said he had voted on the resolution with his eyes open and he hoped the agitation would finally end in the establishment of a dispensary.

The motion was lost by a tie vote:

Ayes, Draper, Hull, Rastall, Wilder, 4. Nays, Farrar, Hemenway, Hughes, Strickler, 4.

Dr. Strickler moved to substitute for his original proposition the following:

Shall the ordinance relating to intoxicating and malt liquors be so amended as to allow the selling of said liquors for medicinal purposes in packages without the prescription of a physician, under such restrictions as the city council may impose?

The motion to substitute was adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Farrar, Hemenway, Hughes, Hull, Strickler, 5. Nays, Draper, Rastall, Wilder.

The motion to submit this proposition to the people was lost by the following vote: Ayes, Farrar, Hemenway, Hughes, Strickler, 4. Nays, Draper, Hull, Rastall, Wilder, 4.

The ordinance raising the rent of the D. & R. G. for water at the tank was taken up. After some discussion the matter was laid over and the chairman of the water committee was instructed to confer with the D. & R. G. superintendent of water supply.

Mr. Hemenway asked for more time on the fire department ordinance. Granted.

The appropriation ordinance was then taken up. After some discussion the following amounts were adopted:

FIRST—GENERAL SALARIES	
Mayor	$ 300
Aldermen, for attendance at regular meetings	800
City clerk	1020
City attorney	300
City treasurer	200
Water superintendent	900
SECOND—POLICE FUND	
City marshal	800
Police	1600
Contingent	300
THIRD—FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Fire chief	00
General use	1100
FOURTH—PUBLIC GROUNDS.	
General use	800
FIFTH—WATER WORKS.	
Interest on bonds	6440
Sinking fund	5000
SIXTH—CITY HALL	
Interest on bonds	600
Sinking fund	1000
SEVENTH—BUILDING FUND	
General purposes	600
EIGHTH—STREETS, ALLEYS, BRIDGES AND DITCHES.	
Street commissioner's salary	900
Streets, alleys, bridges, ditches, and an increased supply of water for irrigation	5000
NINTH—EXTENSION	
To redeem warrants issued for extension work at Manitou	6360
For extension of mains in 1885	2500
TENTH—PRINTING AND STATIONERY.	
General purposes	300
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Elections	200
Collection of revenues	1510
Gas for street lamps	700
Interest on warrants for 1885	600
Fuel and lights	300
Contingent	1000

The water committee and city clerk were instructed to negotiate the sale of the artesian pipe on hand.

The following bills were allowed:

Cemetery work	$ 37 00
James Hobbs, team, wagon, harness	325 00
E. C. Bartlett, blacksmith	9 00
Street and ditch work	281 50
I. B. Finn, hauling	50
T. F. Clifford, repairing	3 00
Bruso & Walch, work and material	2 55
W. B. Jenkins, coal	9 75
Bacon & Carr, coal	1 40
J. E. Hundley, team and carriage	4 00
G. & C. company, gas and coke	34 20
Gazette Publishing company	4 50
John Courter, city hall	17 00
Bumstead & Corum, tapping	15 20
Bumstead & Corum, work, etc	13 22
H. C. McCreery, expenses	10 00
H. C. McCreery, cash	125 00

Captain Wilder moved that the city attorney be instructed to make a settlement with Mr. Clark and report to the council.

The committee on streets, alleys and ditches were instructed to provide a stable for the city mules. The question of getting a man to work the mules was left to the same committee. Adjourned at midnight.

Regard for an Old Member.

At a regular meeting of the W. S. Jackson Hose company No. 2, held in their room on the second day of March, 1885, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

THAT, WHEREAS, Frank M. Doucha, First Assistant Foreman, being called from this city on business for an indefinite period, and having tendered his resignation;

AND, WHEREAS, Being one of its oldest members, whose energy and promptness have contributed much to the prosperity and effectiveness of the company; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the acceptance of his resignation this company loses a valued and honored officer and member.

Resolved, That the company, fully appreciating his generous services, both socially and officially, tender their warmest thanks, with hearty wishes for his success.

Resolved, That his name be placed on the honorary list of the W. S. Jackson Hose company.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this company, and a copy mailed to him.

Resolved, That the daily papers of this city be requested to publish the same.

GEORGE AUX,
Foreman,
FRANK GRISWOLD,
Secretary,
C. L. BURNHAM,
JOHN PIXLEY,
Committee.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 3, 1885.

Mr. A. Aller, the jeweler, has just completed a handsome topaz watch charm containing on one side in gold the design of a hose racing jumper and on the other a design of a banner, also in gold, on which is engraved, "From the W. S. Jackson Hose company to F. M. Doucha." The charm is very unique and is the gift of the company to Mr. Doucha, their late assistant foreman, who recently resigned and went to Denver where he will embark in business.

COURSE OF LECTURES

On German Literature by E. C. F. Krauss

FIRST LECTURE—THE MINNESINGERS.

Minnesingers, troubadours, minstrels—development of knighthood, crusades, minnesong. Lyric poetry: Kuerenberg, Walther von der Vogelweide, Konrad Warner, Heinrich Frauenlob, Ulrich von Lichtenstein; Frauendienst. Folk songs—Epic poetry: Legendary cycles; Ancient, Charlemagne, King Arthur and the Round Table, the Holy Grail. Heinrich von Veldecke, Heinrich; Konrad, the priest, Hohenstaufen, Hartmann von der Aue, (Der arme Heinrich); Wolfram von Eschenbach, (Parzival); Gottfried von Strassburg, (Tristan and Isolde). National poetry: Nibelungenlied; other national poems.

SECOND LECTURE—GOETHE BEFORE 1790.

What nature and culture combined in him; some traits of childhood and youth; in Leipzig and Strassburg; Herder's influence; study of Shakespeare; in Frankfurt, Götz von Berlichingen; Werther's sorrows, Faust. In Weimar, life there, Grimm's adventure with Goethe.—Goethe, the statesman; lyric poetry.—In Italy, Iphigenia, Torquato Tasso, Wm. Meister.

THIRD LECTURE—SCHILLER AND GOETHE.

Schiller the most popular poet of Germany. Biographical sketch.—At the Karlsschule. Tyrannical discipline; fervor for freedom. The Robbers; Fiesco, intrigue and Love.—In Leipzig with Körner. Don Carlos, his orical and philosophical studies; professor of history in Jena.—Meeting with Goethe, exchange of views, union in their work. Xenia, Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea." The year of ballads—play of the [illegible]—Wallenstein, Mary Stuart. The maid of Orleans, the bride of Messina, Wm. Tell.—Comparing Goethe and Schiller.

FOURTH LECTURE—H. HEINE.

Childhood, Jewish education; in Frankfurt and Hamburg, love, disappointment and sorrow; at the university; baptism; Uncle Solomon; character of his lyric; his health; poverty; his critics; specimens of lyric poetry. Tragedies: Ratcliff; Almansor; To Paris, 1831. Prose writings: Reisebilder, pictures of travel; view of Napoleon. Heine and the Romantic school. The brothers Schlegel; Romanticists.

Serious Mining Accidents.

DENVER, March 16.—A Leadville special to the Tribune-Republican says: This morning two men, Johnson and Grey, were caught in a cave in the Tenderfoot mine, and Johnson was so badly hurt that he died this afternoon at four o'clock. Grey is not dangerously injured.

In the Queen Consolidated, at a late hour Friday night, two men named Coutes and Powers, were badly hurt by a bucket of ore falling on them. Both are dangerously hurt.

Sheridan at Denver.

DENVER, March 16.—W. E. Sheridan closed his engagement at the Tabor Grand to-night. It was one of the most successful engagements of the season. The theatre was packed at every performance.

A New Railroad Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The special agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in San Francisco says in an interview that his company will probably construct a line from Denver to Ogden to compete with the Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, March 16.—General Manager Potter, of the Burlington road, declares in reference to a San Francisco dispatch received this afternoon, saying that the Burlington would build from Denver through to Ogden, that there is not a word of truth in the statement.

A Bad Failure.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Pope & Co., it is understood, accepted the loan of a large amount Thursday morning, and its meeting of creditors was called later in the day. The liabilities of the firm it is believed may reach $100,000. A number of banks hold papers endorsed by Robert Garrett and sons, who are believed to be interested to the amount of over $200,000.

A Virginia Exodus.

LYNCHBURG, March 16.—Hundreds of inhabitants of the southwest counties of Virginia are emigrating to the western states. The country they leave is blue grass grazing lands and fertile, but at a disadvantage owing to want of railroad communication and the disaster of last year's drouth. The movement is approaching an exodus and has been going on for a month.

Chicago Nominations.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Judge Sidney Smith, now on the Cook county circuit court bench, was nominated unanimously by republicans to-day for mayor. Ex-Congressman John F. Finerty was nominated for city treasurer, and Hempstead Washburne, son of ex-Minister Washburne, was nominated for city clerk.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Backbone Transaction Again Before the Senate.

Louisiana's New Senator Enters a Vigorous Protest.

Hazen's Counsel Makes An Attack on Ex-Secretary Lincoln.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Blair offered a resolution authorizing the continuance of the investigation as to the difference between capital and labor. He said the investigation was practically concluded and an extension was desired for the purpose of making a report.

Under the objection of Cockrell consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Van Wyck's "Backbone" resolution was laid before the senate and Eustis made a speech upon it.

He said a great wrong had been done the people of Louisiana and he wished to enter his protest against its consummation. The title to the lands was illegal and fraudulent, and set up to defraud settlers of their rights. This very title had been denounced by the New Orleans Pacific company in documents, which been presented in congress and in the interior department, as utterly baseless and illegal. Everybody was perfectly agreed that the "Backbone" company was a nuisance and disgrace. It never lived for any corporate purpose whatever, but was a mere skeleton of a defunct association. Yet in 1881, by one of the most extraordinary proceedings on record, this defunct company made assignment to the New Orleans Pacific company, and it was upon such a title that the latter based its claims. The transfer was radically vicious and absolutely void. The consideration for it was the enormous sum of one dollar. One-third of the stockholders denounced the act before the interior department as "a sham and fraud." He was glad to know that the secretary of the interior was going to investigate this matter, and he hoped in the future there would be an administration which would be in the interest of the people and protect from the rapacity of such railroad corporations.

He defended his course, and said not a point had been made by the senator from Louisiana, Eustis, which had not been passed upon by the attorney general and by the judiciary committee of the house. It has been the unbroken rule of the department for sixteen years to issue these patents whenever parties had complied with the conditions subsequent, without reference to time, and that had been done in nine cases out of ten without any inquiry whatever. When he was secretary of the interior he had issued papers in cases identical with this, which was now called in question, and that too without having taken into consideration the opinion of committees of congress or the opinion of the house when by a majority of forty-two it had declared this grant should not be void. If the new administration is to commence to undo what the late administration had done it should be done in accordance with the forms of law and in a manner comporting with the dignity of a great administration presiding over the interests of fifty million people. Could it be done by resolution of the senate or a speech addressed in public? Nay; it should be done by the courts.

Van Wyck, referring to Teller's speech last week, said: "The senator from Colorado regretted that every person who had spoken on this subject was not a lawyer, meaning, probably, a lawyer of railroad proclivities, so there might be a full record of such lawyers as during most of the last 16 years had been at the head of the departments of justice and of the interior making precedents which the ex-secretary boasted he had followed. It was usual for corporation attorneys to stigmatize the settler as an interloper and speculator. The ex-secretary, he said, had listened so long to this dialect in the department it was natural he should repeat in speech and sneering at such men. Almost in the language of Tweed he asked, "What are you going to do about it?" Referring to Oklahoma, Van Wyck said Federal bayonets were pointed against the breasts of hardy pioneers who were impatient to enter Indian territory, but there were no bayonets to drive out cattle syndicates already in Oklahoma or to destroy fences illegally enclosing millions of acres of the public domain. Coming to the subject of the present discussion Van Wyck asked why the late secretary of the interior was in such hot haste to issue these patents? Why was not the question left to the deliberation of his successor, who could have determined what portion did not properly belong to the road even on admissions of the last administration. The department had given land to the Backbone company as if the entire line had been constructed after the assignment in '81. The late secretary of the interior in the exuberance of his sympathy for Gould and Huntington urged consent to a free gift of land for 16 miles of graded road. Faithful public servants required no corporation lawyer nor any other lawyer to understand this performance. There was another remarkable feature in this transaction. The ex-secretary from many years practice as attorney for the Union Pacific railroad and long experience in the department knew that railroads to escape state and local taxation declined to receive patents except as they marketed their lands. Didn't this action suggest a strong suspicion that the motive must be fear of the next congress, and that the incoming administration might not be completely subject to railroad corporations' control?

Teller denied that any utterances of his justified the statement that he regarded settlers as interlopers. Gould and Huntington were great bugbears, but if they had made anything wrongfully out of the public by consolidation, whose duty was it to interfere? The democratic party and the honorable senator's own door. The senator had been a member of the committee on public lands four years and had never raised his hand to remedy the wrongs of which he complained until the Texas Pacific bill came over from the house, no thanks to him.

Van Wyck defended himself against the charge of inaction. When the Texas Pacific bill was reported he secured a place for it among the special orders and twice the senator had pushed it in the body of the calendar.

Executive session; adjourned.

The Hazen Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—General Hazen testified in his own behalf before the court martial to-day. He admitted writing the articles in controversy, but he said he intended no disrespect or discourtesy to the secretary of war. He gave as his reason for making the statements that he had been held to most serious responsibility for not effectively rescuing the Greeley party; that it had been published all over the world that he was in fault; that in his own defense he simply wished to state a fact, that Greeley could have been rescued, and that he (Hazen) did all in his power to have him rescued. The [illegible] of [illegible] largely confirmed the opinion expressed in the press that he (Hazen) was responsible for the death of these men. The report made him either wilfully culpable and negligent or ignorant in his work. Neither was true. He wrote the letters simply to relieve himself of this blemish upon his record, which the secretary's report had wrongfully placed on him.

In argument upon an objection, Judge Mackey, counsel for Gen. Hazen, said: "We know that the prosecution does not want to touch Cape Sabine. The accuser does not want to face those horrors. We propose to show the animus of the accuser; that he was imbued with malice so deep and deadly against the chief signal officer of the army that he became blind upon any question touching Arctic matters, suggesting his deep and tireless hate; that indeed his very body exhaled malice whenever the chief signal officer was named.

Judge Mackey then called the attention of the witness to the fact that his letter to the secretary was dated February 17th last and was endorsed by the secretary as having been received at the war department February 26th; and also to the fact that a statement concerning the contents of this letter was published in the Chicago Tribune February 25th, and asked where the letter was kept prior to February 26th. General Hazen replied that it was kept in his desk. Judge Mackey asked whether within a recent period official letters have not been purloined from desks in the signal office and taken to the secretary of war.

The judge advocate objected to this. Judge Mackey said the purpose of the defense is to negative the presumption that accused circulated the contents of this letter. He said that he proposed to show that letters had been purloined from desks in the signal office and taken to the secretary of war by the person purloining them; that the person received special employment after purloining the letters. He said they wanted to show the general course of the administration with reference to the chief signal officer; that nothing was safe or sacred in the office of the chief signal officer from the hand of this secretary of war by day or night.

The judge advocate said he did not feel called upon to reply to the insinuations of the counsel with respect to the secretary of war. That official, he said, needed no defense at his hands, and the attacks upon him were in very bad taste, to say the least. Without concluding the examination of General Hazen the court adjourned.

A Move for Economy.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The first decided action of Secretary Manning in regard to changes in the force under the treasury department was announced this morning. It consists of a material reduction of force in special agents, whereby it is expected a saving of $40,000 annually will be effected. The service of forty persons in various parts of the country has been dispensed with and notices to that effect were mailed to-day. The list includes six special agents, twenty six special inspectors of customs and ten employees whose names are borne on the so called "fraud roll." This action reduces the number of agents to 22, inspectors to 25, and fraud roll employees to 15. It is stated at the department that these changes are made solely in the interests of economy and no new appointments will be made to fill the vacancies created. Secretary Manning has also decided that hereafter the appropriation for the prevention and detection of frauds upon the customs revenue shall not be used for the purpose of making permanent appointments, but shall be confined strictly to paying for information received concerning revenue frauds and to enable the department to employ persons in special cases where it is believed frauds are being perpetrated.

Decapitated Agents

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Following is the list of persons borne on the rolls of the special agents' division of the treasury department, who have been notified that their services will not be required after the first proximo: Special agents—W. R. Bates, Charles M. Gray, James C. Horr, R. M. Kendall, John O'Neil and George B. Swift; special inspectors of customs—L. A. Camp, George Christ, E. L. Coen, Frank Foster, Cyril Hawkins, James A. Kelley, Nathan Kimball, Michael Kelley, L. W. Frazier, A. N. C. Goodwin, L. Grove, Robert Harlan, S. L. Hough, L. M. Scovel, W. R. Shackelford, A. N. Slack, William Randall, John Ramsey, A. L. Swords, L. Van Deusen, G. D. Weeks, E. W. Woodward and W. E. L. Allison; fraud roll—L. F. Coxe, M. E. Chadwick, G. R. Harris, John Moses, W. Kryzaresw[illegible], C. C. O'Sullivan, M. Stewart, G. M. Sterry, J. A. Washington.

A Clamorous Crowd.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The president and cabinet receive exceedingly heavy mail every day, which shows no signs of growing less. Colonel Lamont smilingly remarked to-day as he gazed upon the huge pile of unopened letters that "if this state of things keeps up much longer I will have to persuade the president to order the stoppage of the mail for a few days so as to allow us to catch up." The secretary of the treasury has received a large number of anonymous communications making all sorts of scandalous charges against employees of the treasury. He said this morning he wanted to have it known by everybody that he did not propose to take the least notice of anonymous letters, no matter what their character, and that it will be useless to send them to him.

The Central American Trouble

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The navy department to-day instructed Commander Wilder of the Yantic, now at New Orleans, to supply his vessel with fuel and provisions as soon as possible and go to Livingston, Guatemala. On arrival there he is to communicate immediately with American officials at that place and use every exertion to protect American interests. The president of the Central and South American Cable company to-day telegraphed the secretary of state from New York that he had information that a vessel supposed to have been sent by the government of Guatemala was on its way to cut the cable line. He asked that the company's property be protected.

Restored to the Public Domain.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Lamar has addressed a letter of instructions to the commissioner of the general land office concerning the disposition of the forfeited land grant of the Texas Pacific railroad, directing that notice be given by publication for at least thirty days in each of the several districts that the lands have been restored to the public domain and that the books of the respective offices are open for entry and location of the same at $2.50 per acre, as provided for under the homestead, pre-emption and other general laws of the United States relating to the disposal of unoffered public lands.

Democratic Economy

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Lamar to-day directed the chief clerk and secretary of the Indian department to "sell at public auction all horses, carriages and equipments which are the property of the interior department, excepting those used for trucking purposes, the proceeds of the sale to be covered into the treasury, the sale to take place as soon as consistent with the interests of the public service." The result of this order will be the return to their regular duties of several clerks who have been employed as drivers. A similar order has been made by Attorney General Garland.

Dropped in Enrolment.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the enrollment of the naval appropriation bill the section providing for the abolition of the naval advisory board at the discretion of the secretary of the navy was omitted. The clause appropriating $500,000 for the armament of new cruisers was also omitted in enrollment, although it was agreed to by both houses of congress. In the sundry civil appropriation bill item appropriating $5,500 for telegraph poles and material for the life-saving service was also dropped out in enrollment.

Diplomatic Reception.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The president received members of the diplomatic corps and the ladies of their families in the Blue parlor of the executive mansion this afternoon. He was assisted by his sisters Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt. Members of the cabinet and ladies of their families were also in attendance. The visitors were formally presented to the president and the ladies of his family by the secretary of state. The reception lasted about an hour, and all the foreign representatives called to pay their respects.

A Newspaper Change

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Star says the sale of the Republican newspaper was consummated this afternoon to Elias W. Fox, representing a company, some of whom, it is understood, are newspaper men. Fox was formerly connected with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and was an active worker in the last campaign for Blaine, with whom he is on intimate terms. He will be president and manager of the newspaper under the new management.

The Victor and Vanquished

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Mr. Blaine called at the White House to-day to pay his respects to President Cleveland. The meeting between the gentlemen was a hearty one, each shaking the other by the hand with a warm grasp. They were closeted together nearly an hour and when Mr. Blaine came out the president accompanied him to the door and gave him a cordial invitation to visit the executive mansion frequently.

Washington Notes.

The senate confirmed General Black commissioner of pensions.

The president has nominated Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia commissioner of internal revenue.

It is authoritatively learned that there is no truth in the report cabled from a Paris newspaper that the Chinese government has asked the United States to intercede with France.

It is understood General Foster will be retained as minister to Spain for the present with a view to concluding negotiations for a more favorable treaty, and that he will probably return to Madrid in the course of a fortnight.

General Sherman received a telegram from General Hatch yesterday morning which stated that upon the receipt of the president's proclamation concerning Oklahoma lands most of those preparing to invade Indian territory decided to return home.

The Markets

NEW YORK, March 16.—Money easy 1 to 1½, closing 1, prime paper 4 to 5, sterling exchange dull 4 83, demand 4 85¼, governments quiet, 3 per cents ½ lower 4 ½s coupon ⅛ lower, others unchanged, railways fairly active, irregular, state securities quiet, irregular. The feature of the stock market is great dullness. The combined business of the past three days does not exceed average transactions of a single busy day. At the opening of the stock exchange to day there were a good many stop orders within a small fraction of Saturday's closing quotations, and many speculators who established opening quotations a shade above those figures were thus aided in making a moderate advance in some of the more active stocks. Transactions 158,000 shares.

3s	101	4s	122
Adams Express	132	American Express	91
C. B. & Q	124¾	Erie	13
D. & R. G.	8½	Preferred	26
Central Pacific	33½	N. Y. C.	89
Missouri Pacific	90⅞	Union Pacific	46⅞
Northwestern	95⅞	Wells Fargo	109
Preferred.	132	Ontario	17½
Texas Pacific	12¾	Iron Silver	
U. S. Express	56	Quicksilver	5
W. U. Telegraph	60	Preferred	26
Northern Pacific	18¾	Homestake	10
Preferred	41¾	Sutro	15
C. C. & I. Co.	12	Deadwood.	4

Heavy Fire Loss

LONDON, March 16.—Fire in Hull this morning destroyed Stead's seed crushing mills, Selton's corn warehouse and a portion of the Hull corn exchange. The flames spread by a large quantity of oil, which while burning flowed through the streets in a stream, in some places two feet deep. Two men were seriously burned. Total loss $500,000.

[illegible], March 16.—The town hall and several other buildings also burned. One policeman was killed. A number of other persons were injured by burning oil.

The Coal Strike Weakening.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—Striking coal miners of the Brar[illegible] and William Grove mines, at a meeting to-day decided to return to work Monday at the operators' terms. Twenty men at Neel's lower mines, fourth pool, have also resolved to go in at the reduction.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

The Vandalia line announces a reduction in New York rates to $11.

The last of the returning British troops and their stores have reached Korti.

Advices from Teheran, Persia, state that the Russians are pressing rapidly to the front.

Attorney General George A. Gray has been nominated successor of United States Senator Bayard.

The striking engineers on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad ended yesterday.

Suakin advices do not confirm the rumor of the fall of Kassala and the massacre of the garrison.

Advices from Calcutta report tea and indigo districts in India suffering severely from drouth.

The receipts of the American Tract society for the past year were $737,470, and the expenses $345,083.

La France announces that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany will visit Paris next month.

Four more persons have been arrested as accomplices of Zebehr Pasha in his treason against the Khedive.

An Arabian paper reports that an expedition of 15,000 men is being formed in Abyssinia to move against the Mahdi.

The wages of the men in the blast furnace at Bessemer are to be reduced April 1st. The reduction ranges from 5 to 15 per cent.

One of Zebehr Pasha's sons has been implicated in his father's treachery and arrested. Two other sons are [illegible].

STATE LEGISLATURE.

A Large Number of Bills Read the Third Time.

The Senate Passes the Rollins Railroad Bill.

Bills to Prevent Cattle Contagion Pass in the House.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

DENVER, March 19.—In the senate this morning Senator Howard, of the special joint committee appointed to report as to the general expenses, taxes, and excess of appropriations made a report, but the report was referred back for further particulars.

The following bills were read first time: H. B. Nos. 22, 73, 172, 207, 230 and 247:

Senator Stevenson offered a joint resolution as to the manner in which the secretary of state should dispose of the furniture used by the present general assembly. Laid over under the rules,

Bills on second reading.

H. B. No. 24, by Mr. Bucklin, concerning fees for the officers of the various counties. Committee on judiciary.

H. B. No. 29, by Mr. Rollins, concerning the exemption of wages. Committee on judiciary.

H. B. No. 32, by Mr. Rollins, concerning fees. Committee on judiciary.

H. B. No. 43, as amended by Mr. Rollins, concerning trustees and directors of corporations; committee on incorporations.

H. B. No. 120, concerning licenses, committee on temperance.

H. B. No. 157, by Mr. McCormick, concerning the state board of agriculture; committee on agriculture and manufactories.

H. B. No. 26[illegible], concerning opium, committee on public health.

H. B. No. 307, by Mr. Hodge, concerning the appointment of sheep inspectors, committee on stock.

H. B. No. 349, by Mr. Bucklin, concerning county government, county and county lines.

Senator Stead, of the joint committee on enrolment, made a report.

Bills on third reading.

S. B. No. 62, by Senator Stevenson, concerning procedure in civil courts. The bill provides for the manner of taking of appeals and suing out writs of error. The bill was passed and the title agreed to.

S. B. No. 83, by Senator Parsons, concerning corporations. The bill provides the manner of electing trustees or electors. The bill was passed, the emergency clause adopted and the bill adopted.

S. B. No. 112, by Senator Cornish, concerning roads and highways. The bill provides for the levying of a road tax by the county commissioners.

The bill was passed and the title agreed to.

S. B. No. 131, by Senator Stevenson, concerning civil procedure. The venue of civil actions is defined in the bill, as to the residence of parties, plaintiff and defendant.

The bill was passed.

Senator Carpenter moved to strike out the title.

Senator Stevenson raised the point of order that only a motion would be in order to amend the title.

The President—The point of order is not well taken.

The motion was lost by a vote of five to sixteen.

S. B. 152, by Senator Stevenson, concerning attachments, repealing section 118 was passed and the title agreed to.

S. B. 167, by Senator Stevenson concerning code of civil procedure. It relates to judgments on failure to answer. The bill was passed and the title agreed to.

S. B. 170, by Senator Freeman, concerning corporations and ditch companies. Telegraph, telephone and ditch companies are required to begin work ninety days after filing articles of corporation. The bill was passed and the title agreed to.

On motion of Senator Waters the senate took a recess until two p. m.

The senate was reconvened at 2 p. m. by Senator Moynahan, president pro tem.

S. B. 191, by Senator Eddy, concerning county government. The law is so amended that county commissioners shall be elected from their respective districts. The bill was passed and the title agreed to.

S. B. 21[illegible], by Senator Parsons, concerning banks, bankers and banking. The bill prohibits officers of a bank receiving deposits when it is known that the bank is insolvent. The bill passed and the title was agreed to.

S. B. 221, by Senator Stevenson, concerning the code of civil procedure. It relates to appeal bonds. They may be amended in the supreme court. The bill was passed and title agreed to.

H. B. 226, by Mr. Barker, concerning state officers. The term of all officers appointed by the governor except as otherwise provided shall begin with the first Wednesday in April.

Senator Comcost asked the necessity for such a law.

Senator Stevenson explained the provisions of the bill, but said he was not specially anxious for its passage.

Senator Lowbert said he did not consider the bill as sufficiently clear.

The bill was passed, emergency clause adopted and title agreed to.

H. B. 217, by Mr. Rollins, concerning railroads.

Senator Galloway asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment to be known as section 13. The amendment was read as follows: "Railways which form part of a continuous line of railroad communication, or which may be operated together so as to form such continuous line, or which have the depot or station of one railroad within one mile of depot or station of another railroad shall be deemed connecting railroads, and every company or person operating either thereof shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding by each of said railroads all traffic arriving by the other without unreasonable delay and without any discrimination, preference or advantage, prejudice or disadvantage to any person or corporation operating the other, or any railroad connecting with either of said railroads, and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public or to any person whomsoever desirous of using such railroads as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may be at all times afforded to the public.

Senator Galloway urged that some such provision should be incorporated in the bill.

Senator Bostwick said that he understood that section was almost identical with the section of a bill now being considered in the committee on incorporations. He objected and unanimous consent not being given the amendment could not be considered.

The yeas and nays being called the bill was passed by a vote of 25 for to none against. The emergency clause was adopted by a vote of 25 to none against and the title agreed to.

The senate went into committee of the whole on the general file.

The following bills were considered:

H. B. 208, by Mr. Bradley, concerning the wages of laboring men.

On motion of Senator Parsons the bill was reported back that it be indefinitely postponed.

S. B. No. 223, by Senator Stead, concerning protecting of hotels and boarding houses.

On motion of Senator Greene the bill was reported back for engrossment, third reading and final passage.

S. B. 226, concerning landmen and tavern keepers, was, on motion of Senator Greene, reported back for engrossment, third reading and final passage.

S. B. 237, by Senator Carpenter, concerning the code of civil procedure, was on motion of Senator Carpenter, reported back for engrossment, third reading and final passage.

S. B. 238 Senator Carpenter, concerning the construction of telegraph, telephone and electric light towers, was on motion of Senator Carpenter reported back as amended for engrossment, third reading and final passage.

Chief Clerk Stevenson of the house made another report on senate bill No. 81 to the effect that amendments had been attached to the bill as first reported.

H. B. 123, by Mr. Carstarphen, concerning elections, was, on motion of Senator Stevenson, reported back for engrossment, third reading and final passage.

S. B. No. 243 by Senator Eddy, concerning the discharge of prisoners from the penitentiary.

Senator Rising moved that the bill be reported back for engrossment, third reading and final passage.

Senator Eddy offered some amendments recommended by the penitentiary commissioners.

Senator Rising accepted the amendment of Senator Carpenter, that it be referred to the committee on penitentiary, and it was referred, together with Senator Eddy's amendments.

S. B. 193, by Senator Cornish, concerning district courts, was, on motion of Senator Stevenson, reported back that as amended it be printed, engrossed and placed on file for third reading, and that the bill do pass.

S. B. 23[illegible], by Senator Wells, concerning irrigation.

Senator Carpenter offered some amendments which were adopted. Section 2 was stricken out.

Senator Moynahan was opposed to some of the provisions of the bill.

Senator Howard moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Senator Lee considered the law right and just.

Senator Rising entertained a similar opinion.

Senator Freeman also spoke in favor of the bill.

Senator Rising moved that the bill be reported back for engrossment, third reading and final passage. Adopted.

S. B. No. 25, by Senator Stevenson, concerning giving and entering of judgments.

Senator Carpenter moved that it be reported back that it be indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Senator Waters the committee rose. Senator Bare a, chairman of the committee of the whole, made a report of its proceedings, which was adopted.

Adjourned to 9:30 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

In the house, the live stock bills, S. B.s Nos. 73 and 81, were the special order and were debated at great length. No. 81 is the bill of the Stockgrowers' association, to prevent contagious diseases, and No. 73 is supplementary, regulating the driving of stock into the state. The bills passed with emergency clauses.

S. B.'s No. 142, by Senator Howard, the fee bill of the senate, and No. 144, by Senator Archuleta, creating the county of Archuleta, were read the first time.

S. B. No 25, by Senator Carpenter, relating to civil procedure, was read a second time and referred to the committee on judiciary.

H. B. No. 375, by Mr. Ferguson, providing a board of three unpaid fish commissioners, and abolishing the present office of state fish commissioner, was read a third time and passed with an emergency clause attached.

H. B. No. 60, by Mr. Dickson, regulating fences on roads and partition lines was read a third time. The bill practically gives force to the present fence laws without requiring a vote of the people. The bill passed with an emergency clause attached.

S. B. No. 72, by Senator Wells, providing for horse round-ups, was read a third time and passed with an emergency clause attached.

The house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Bergh in the chair.

H. B. No. 28, by Mr. McCormick, a general revision of the school laws of the state, was considered.

Pending debate the committee rose. Recess until 2 p. m.

On reassembling for the afternoon session a resolution offered by Mr. Rathvon laying on the table all bills reported on adversely by committees to-day was adopted.

The house went into committee of the whole on the general order.

H. B. 282, by Mr. McCormick, revising the school law, after being considered somewhat further was referred to a special committee.

H. B. 270, by Mr. Porter, relating to mining claims and extending their width in certain counties to 150 feet on each side of the vein instead of seventy-five feet as at present, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Porter.

H. B. 251, by Mr. Ferguson, providing for letting by contract to the lowest bidder of road or bridge work, to the amount of $[illegible].00, and advertising the same, was considered.

It was deemed that the bill gave county commissioners too much power to run counties in debt. Mr. Sturman made a speech calling attention to this feature of the bill.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Rollins covering the ground and it was adopted. The bill was then reported for passage.

H. B. 154, Mr. Keefe, amending the code of civil procedure of 1883, was reported for indefinite postponement.

H. B. 306, by Mr. Kohn, to prevent railroad companies from holding property on overcharges, was read and, after an amendment by Mr. Rollins had been added, the bill was reported for passage.

H. B. 4[illegible]6, by Mr. Campbell, relating to appeals, was reported to lie on the table.

H. B. 90, by Mr. Rigo, to amend the code of civil procedure, was laid on the table.

H. B. 422, by Mr. Kohn, to re-enact the code of 1878 to the extent of allowing appeals in all cases as well as those exceeding twenty dollars to the supreme court. After a long discussion it was discovered that the bill had been reported for passage on the motion of Mr. Stuart.

On motion of Mr. Stuart the bill was reconsidered.

Mr. Pence opposed the bill. The section aimed to be enacted had been repealed in order to shut off so many small appeals, but that law had prevented an injunction from acting after it had been dissolved or during an appeal, while this bill makes the injunction hold good for ten days after its dissolution if an appeal is taken.

The bill was laid on the table after some further discussion.

H. B. 89, by Mr. Sturman, relating to writs of error, was reported to lie on the table.

S. B. 175, by Senator Freeman, regulating the executive department, was considered.

On motion of Mr. Pence the bill was amended so as to require the state auditor to report for what each certificate was issued.

The bill was reported for passage.

H. B. 280, by Mr. Dickson, providing rules for government of the board of regents for the state university, was considered and reported for passage.

The committee on motion of Mr. Carstarphen rose and reported.

The special committee appointed to find how proposed appropriation bills compare with the revenue of the state made a report which was read and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Suess the house took recess until 9:30 a. m. to-morrow.

A Revolutionary Attack.

PANAMA, via Galveston, March 17.—The city of Panama was attacked at 4 a. m. today by a party of revolutionists commanded by General Aizpura, numbering 250 men. The government is defending the city. Firing is going on incessantly.

Heavy firing ceased at 9 p. m. last night. The rebels retired to Buena Vista to recruit. The British gunboat Heroine landed 75 men yesterday with a gatling gun to protect property. Traffic on the Panama railroad and business are suspended to-day and there is great excitement, as a second attack is expected. President Arosmena took refuge on the Heroine. Colon is reported in possession of the rebels. Telegrams via Galveston are delivered without delay in Panama.

Marines of the United States steamer Galena are in Colon. English forces guard Panama railroad property.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Commander Kane telegraphs the secretary of the navy from Colon that a revolution exists in Panama and Aspinwall and he has landed marines and hauled the Galena alongside the wharf to protect property. Carthagena is also besieged.

PANAMA, March 17.—General Gomez, commander of the Colombian guard, arrived with reinforcements this morning and the rebels retired outside the city and await help from Barranquilla and Colon. Colon is in the hands of the rebels, commanded by a notorious criminal. Stores are being pillaged. The leader declares he will reduce the city to ashes if government troops attempt to recapture it.

An Elopement Balked.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—Mary Baker, 16 years old, daughter of William Baker, the German comedian, and Austin Segrist, both of Buffalo, were arrested here early this morning, and locked up at the central police station. They were taken from a Lake Shore train going west, and had tickets to St. Louis. Segrist is 19, and was clerk in a Buffalo wholesale house. The pair will be taken back to Buffalo. Segrist, when locked up, attempted his life and accuses the girl of getting him into trouble. The girl says she is determined to marry Segrist.

A Mining Horror.

BERLIN, March 18.—Two hundred and seventeen miners were entombed by an explosion of fire damp in a colliery at Camphouse, near Zaarbruecken, in Rhenish Prussia, this morning, and at a late hour this morning but seventeen had been rescued. It is feared most of the two hundred others are suffocated.

Kentucky Killing.

LEXINGTON, March 18.—Henry Watson, watchman in Mt. Sterling, arrested a boy named Johnson. The boy's father demanded his release. Watson drew a pistol and shot and killed Johnson. Johnson's stepson fired three times at Watson without effect.

DIED.

YOST—Monday morning, March 16, 1885, at her residence, No. 530 South Nevada avenue, Mrs Lida S Yost, wife of W. S. Yost, in her thirty-second year

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 8th, 1885:

Chamberlain, Charles	Jones, Mrs Mollie
Cooper, Walter	McDoVell, Harvey
Delaney, Charles	Morland, [illegible]
Dow, Georgie	Richard & Hule
Dunlap, M	Scott, Mrs W T
Hall, W H	White, Mrs Susan
Jackson, Annie J	

FOREIGN

Carroll, Miss Mary	Furgerson, David

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office S. I. PRICE, P. M

WANTED.

WANTED—To trade a good English T cart for horse. Address Adams, box 11, Manitou. o-19-48

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss.

In county court of said county.

Anna Stockbridge, plaintiff, vs. Charles A. Smith, defendant.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Charles A. Smith, defendant, above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court in and for the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this judicial district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of nine hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-two cents, due from the defendant to the plaintiff upon two certain promissory notes with interest; one of said notes being for the sum of $852.65 bearing date Apr. 19, 1879, payable one day after date with interest from maturity at one per cent per month; the other note being for the sum of $25, dated November 1[illegible], 1879, due one day after date with interest at 12 per cent per annum; said notes being given by defendant to Charles Stockbridge and by said Stockbridge assigned to this plaintiff. Defendant has not paid the same or any part thereof described in the complaint; also for interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum. And your are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of nine hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-two cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1885.

SEAL. EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

FIELDS & STUBBS, Plaintiff's attorney. wc-14-1

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

James M. Gordon, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($11,640.00) eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note for $500, dated at Boston, May 16th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, upon a certain promissory note for $500 dated at Boston, May 7th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, upon a certain promissory note for $6,000, dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29th, 1883, payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; upon a certain promissory note for $2,640, dated at Boston, Dec. 1st, 1883, payable on demand, and upon a certain promissory note for $2,500 dated at Colorado Springs, May 28th, 1883, payable May 31st, 1884, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of 8, eight per cent per annum on $500, from May 16th, 1883, on $500 from May 17th, 1883, on $6,000, from May 29th, 1883, and 6 per cent per annum on $2,140 from Dec. 19th, 1883, and on $2,500 from Nov. 28th, 1883, and for cost of suit. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of $11,640.00, eleven thousand six hundred and forty dollars and — cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7 4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

James G. Butcher, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default, will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($17,000) seventeen thousand dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston October 13, 1883, for ten thousand dollars and interest at 5½ per cent per annum, payable six months after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Lowell, Mass., February 26, 1884, for four thousand dollars, payable four months after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, Mass., March 4, 1884, for three thousand dollars, payable four months after date, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum on $10,000 from October 13, 1883, and six per cent per annum on $4,000 from June 26, 1884, and six per cent per annum on $3,000 from July 4, 1884. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($17,000) seventeen thousand dollars and — cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1884. J. W. D. STOVELL,

SEAL. Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

William O. Grover, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed, therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of $6,002.06 six thousand and two dollars and six cents, due from the defendant to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note, dated at Boston, Mass., March 1st, 1884, for six thousand dollars, payable four months after date, and for a further sum of two dollars and six cents expenses of protest, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum from the first day of July, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($6,002.06) six thousand and two dollars and six cents, with interest and costs. Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 3d day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc 7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY, } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Jacob E. Sawyer, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($10,279.58) ten thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, October 13th, 1883, for $5,000.00, payable six months after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, April 16th, 1884, for $5,000.00, payable six months after date, and for a further sum of $279.58 paid to divers parties at the request of defendants, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum on $5,000.00 from April 13th, 1884, and on $5,000.00 from October 16th, 1884, and on $279.58 from September 1st, 1884, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($10,279.58) ten thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7 4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Alvan A. Sweet, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($3,354.49) three thousand, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, June 15, 1884, for three thousand dollars payable four months after date, and for a further sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents paid at the request of defendants to divers parties, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum on three thousand dollars from October 15, 1884, and interest on the sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents from October 1, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($3,354.49) three thousand, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the District Court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for Plaintiff. wc-7 4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss.

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Henry Cutler, plaintiff, vs. Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000.00), due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, October 9th, 1883, for nine thousand dollars and interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable one year after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston, June 14th, 1884, for eight thousand dollars, payable four months after date, particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum on $9,000.00 from October 9th, 1883, and on $8,000.00 from October 14th, 1884. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($17,000.00) seventeen thousand dollars, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 31st day of October, A. D., 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc 7-4

SUMMONS,

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado.

Kennebunk National Bank, plaintiff, vs. Edward P. Tenney and Colorado College, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Edward P. Tenney and Colorado College, defendants above named:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1, 1884, for one thousand dollars, and interest, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable four months after date and upon the further sum of $2.04, cost of protest, particularly described in the complaint also for interest thereon, at the rate of eight per cent per annum from May 1, 1884. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($1,002.04 one thousand and two dollars and four cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1884.

SEAL. J. W. D. STOVELL, Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff. wc-7-4

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY } ss

In the district court of said county, in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado

Samuel Crooks, Plaintiff, vs Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants.

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso, in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise, within forty days or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($26,399 58-100) twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1st, 1883, for $5,000 and interest at 8 per cent payable six months after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston May 1st, 1883 for $5,000 and interest at 8 per cent payable six months after date; upon a certain note dated Oct 9th, 1883, for $5,000 and interest at 6 per cent payable one year after date upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Nov 16th, 1883, for $5,000 payable four months after date, upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Jan 29th, 1884, for $6,000 payable four months after date and upon the further several sums at $102 paid June 1st, 1884, $61 50 paid June 1st, 1884, $104 56 paid July 14th, 1884, $90 30 paid Oct 9th, 1884, and $41 52 paid Oct 9th, 1884, all of which said several sums were paid to divers parties at the request of defendants particularly described in the complaint, also for interest thereon, at the rate of 8 per cent on $10,000 from May 1st, 1883, 6 per cent on $5,000 from Oct. 9th, 1883, 6 per cent on $5,000 from Feb 19th, 1884, 6 per cent on $6,000 from May 29th, 1884, and for interest on $102 from June 1st, 1884, on $61 50 from June 1st, 1884, on $104 56 from July 14th, 1884 on $90 from Oct. 9th, 1884, on $41 52 from Oct 9th, 1884 And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($26,399 58) twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety nine dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October, A D 1884 J. W D STOVELL,

SEAL Clerk of the district court.

JAMES B SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff w[illegible]-4.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss

In the district court of said county in the Fourth judicial district of Colorado

Daniel T. Bridges plaintiff, vs Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants

The people of the state of Colorado send greeting to Colorado College and Edward P. Tenney, defendants above named

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court in and for the county of El Paso in the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise, within forty days or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of ($9,500) nine thousand and five hundred dollars and — cents, due from the defendants to the plaintiff upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston October 29th, 1883, for six thousand dollars, payable four months after date, and upon a certain promissory note dated at Boston Jan 30th, 1884 for three thousand and five hundred dollars payable six months after date; particularly described in the complaint; also for interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum on $6,000 from February 29th, 1884 and on $3,500 from July 30th, 1884 And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ($9,500) nine thousand and five hundred dollars and — cents, with interest and costs

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court, of said El Paso county, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 31st day of October, A D 1884. J W D STOVELL

SEAL Clerk of the district court

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney for plaintiff wc-7-4.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas E P Tenney, of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust, dated on the 15th day of March, 1882, and duly recorded on the sixteenth day of March, 1882, in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, in book 40, page 415, of the records thereof, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note, of even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of $550, payable February 7th, 1883, to the order of Ella J. Dickerson, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, did convey unto C H Mills of said El Paso county, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises, and whereas, by said deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, or the taxes on said premises, according to the tenor and effect of said note and trust deed, then and in that case, upon the application of the legal holder of said note, it shall be lawful for the said C. H Mills, as trustee, to advertise and sell the said premises, and from the proceeds thereof to pay said principal, interest and taxes, and all costs of sale and expenses of said trust, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of said note and interest, and in the payment of taxes upon said premises, and whereas, the same is now over due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, C. H. Mills, as trustee aforesaid, hereby give public notice that, at the request of A. H. Partridge, the legal holder of said note, I shall, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1885, at ten o'clock A. M., at the front door of the court house, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to wit: Lots numbered six (6) to eighteen (18), both inclusive, being thirteen lots in block J, in the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereto pertaining, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said E. P. Tenney, his heirs and assigns therein.

C. H. MILLS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, March 4th, 1885. wc-7-5

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Christian Steizriede, deceased Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of April, A D. 1885, being one of the regular days of the April term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, John Curr, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 4th, 1885. JOHN CURR,

Administrator of the estate of Christian Steizriede, deceased. wc-14

FOR SALE.—Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office.

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